

Canadian Life *and* Resources

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BOUND FOR THE WEST

APRIL, 1909
Vol. VII. New Series No. 4

"The Nineteenth Century was the century of the United States;
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The Royal Military College
Fruit-Growing in Nova Scotia
The Defence of the Empire

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MONTREAL, CANADA



The Royal Military College

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College at Kingston. At the same time its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instructions in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of Canadian Militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst and the American West Point.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects, which form such a large proportion of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system.

In addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

Seven commissions in His Majesty's regular army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

Three commissions in the Permanent Force will be given annually, should vacancies exist, to the graduating class, viz :—Every year one in the Infantry ; and each alternate year :

One in the Engineers and one in the Horse Artillery.

One in the Cavalry or Mounted Rifles and one in the Garrison Artillery.

Further, every three years a commission in the Ordnance Corps will be given to the graduating class.

Three 2nd class clerkships, or appointments with equivalent pay, will be offered annually to the graduating class, such appointments to be in the following Departments, viz :—Public Works, Railways and Canals, Inland Revenue, Agriculture and Interior.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information, application should be made as soon as possible to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont.; or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

The Avon Valley Development Co. Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Nova Scotia, 1909.)

CAPITAL, \$600,000

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Purpose and Capital.

The Avon Valley Development Company, Limited, has been incorporated under the provisions of the Nova Scotia Companies' Act, with an authorized capital of \$600,000, divided into 6,000 shares of \$100 00, for the purpose of acquiring a large block, consisting of about 1,800 acres, of unimproved land in the Avon Valley, for the purpose of improving and developing it into an apple estate.

Property.

The Avon Valley is well and favorably known to apple dealers for the superiority of its fruits, and it is here the finest apples exported from Nova Scotia are grown. After a careful exploration and examination of all the available improved and unimproved lands suitable for fruit-growing in Nova Scotia, the property purchased by the Company was ultimately selected as being by far the most suitable.

Location.

The property is located on the south-east side of the Falmouth Mountain, just under the range, and it is protected by the hills behind from north-west storms. The location is ideal in that it is one which is a proven district for orcharding. This is instanced by the orchard of Mr. Wm. Rourke contiguous to our property, which in nine years has enhanced in value from \$2,000 00 to \$10,000 00, and from an immature orchard to one which is now producing an average of \$2,500 00 a year in apples alone, not taking into consideration at all the side crops which every farm produces.

Adjacent facilities and fertilizer.

Apart from the suitability of the location for the development of an orchard, there are close at hand the best possible facilities for shipping. The Avon River runs adjacent to the property, and goods can be lightered to steamers at deep water at a minimum of expense. Besides this there is an inexhaustible supply of marsh mud on the property, which is recognized as a valuable fertilizer for apple trees and which will be of great value to the Company. As to side crops there is not a place in the Province which is better adapted to the cultivation of strawberries, for which there is an unlimited market both within the Province as well as in Boston and adjacent cities. This district is also well suited to the cultivation of the small fruits as well as general farming.

Recommended by expert.

G. H. Vroom, the Dominion Fruit Inspector for Nova Scotia, after a careful inspection of the property has written the following letter:

MIDDLETON, N.S., Nov. 23rd, 1908.

In reference to the Avon Valley as an apple-growing district, my opinion is perhaps worth something, as I have had a good chance to observe for the last eight years, and it is in brief this: I consider the Avon Valley one of the best, if not the very best, district in Eastern Canada for the production of high grade fruit—fruit with color and flavor such as cannot be had in any other section known to fruit-growers in Nova Scotia. The flesh of an Avon Valley apple is fine, firm and juicy, and does not waste and wither as apples grown in some sections do. In the production of such high-priced apples as the Cox Orange, Smokehouse, Spy, King, Ribston, Blenheim, Fallawater and Gravenstein, the Avon Valley certainly excels. Trees grow rapidly and are very free from canker and other diseases.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) G. H. VROOM,
Dominion Fruit Inspector.

Profits in Orchard and Fruit-growing.

It is estimated that this estate can be purchased, improved and cared for until the end of 10 years for \$50 to \$60 an acre, at which time, in accordance with the present valuation of orchards in Nova Scotia, it will be worth from \$400 to \$600 per acre, though the Company is working on the estimated valuation of \$400 per acre. This is an increase of about 800 per cent in valuation in ten years.

The Nova Scotia Government states in a report:

That the average orchard in Nova Scotia pays a dividend of 21 per cent on the market valuation, which would be 168 per cent yearly on the original investment of \$50 per acre (provided the cost for care for 10 years did not exceed that amount). It is well known that as a tree increases in age, to a certain limit, so it increases in its production, and it is unnecessary to state further the increase of orcharding as a paying proposition. It is only necessary to enquire of any apple-grower in Nova Scotia to realize what a really marvellous institution orcharding is when conducted on proper business principles.

Professor M. Cummings, Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, in a speech before the Canadian Club at Halifax, on Dec. 4th, 1908, referring to profit from orcharding, said:

"When properly arranged, a well established fruit farm affords a most lucrative investment. To ascertain some figures in regard to this, I last year made some enquiries and found that while some, through poor management, were actually losing money, yet the average fruit growers were realizing from 10 to 40 per cent on their invested capital. Some of the highest percentage profits were made on a valuation of from \$800 to \$1,000 per acre. Naturally the largest returns were from well established orchards of from 20 or more years of age, but even in the younger orchards I found instances where, by growing small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, plums, cherries, etc., the owners were realizing almost equally high returns."

Cost of Purchase and Development.

The cost of the estate is estimated as follows:

Cost of acquiring 1,800 acres.....\$ 35,000.00
" new buildings, implements, etc..... 8,000.00
" clearing, cultivating, planting and bringing to maturity (10 years).... 92,000.00

\$135,000.00

Value when Improved.

Experience shows that at ten years of age orchards in Nova Scotia are worth from \$400 to \$600 per acre. Thus in ten years the property of the Company will be worth for sale:

1,800 acres at \$400.....\$ 720,000.00
Cost at end of ten years..... 135,000.00

Total profits.....\$ 585,000.00

For the purposes of this prospectus the profits are estimated at only \$450,000.00.

Application for Stock.

Stock is issued at \$25 00 per share (\$100 00 par value) fully paid and non-assessable, to be paid for by installments as follows:

\$10.00 with application, \$5.00 on March 1st, 1910.
5 00 on Nov. 1st, 1909. 5.00 on Nov. 1st. 1910.

Application may be made to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Windsor; Mr. J. O. Stevens, Windsor; or to the Secretary of the Company, who will be glad to furnish any information desired.

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Population

1898 - - - 200
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Grain Shipments

1898 - 10,000 bush.
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Full information regarding the probabilities in Yorkton and district sent on request to G. H. BRADBROOK, Secretary, Board of Trade, Yorkton, Saskatchewan, Canada.

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A. H. CLAPP, - - Business Manager

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SILVER

WE are all anxious to make money in speculation, because it comes in easier, faster and in larger quantities than in the shape of interest, or in a salary; the only trouble is, where can we place our speculations so that they will surely bring returns. To bring returns you must first have "the goods," in other words, in Mining speculation you must have Silver on your property in good quantities, and on the

PRUDENTIAL

Properties there are already 30 veins stripped, and the 5 40-acre claims (200 acres in all) are not yet one-quarter prospected. Silver has been discovered on all these claims, and the more development work done the richer becomes the ore values.

The Prudential Mines, Limited, are situated in the Montreal River District, in the Township of James, adjoining Elk City townsite, and are surrounded by and adjoin Silver Mines that on account of their rich ore values place these mines beyond dispute.

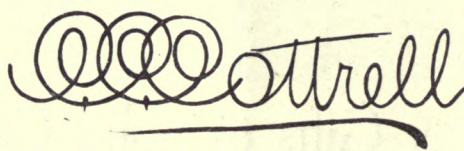
REASONS TO BUY

The reasons to buy Prudential now are many, but are summed up as follows:

- PPrice, a limited number of fully paid-up shares at 25 cents.
- Railway to run through property.
- Unquestioned titles.
- Directorate composed of reliable Montreal business men.
- Eextent of property, 200 acres.
- Nearness to Elk City and consequently to supplies.
- TTransportation by Montreal River in summer. Only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant.
- Iincreased ore values as property developed.
- AAll engineers report favorably on Prudential.
- LLarge amount of Treasury stock.

Secure some of this stock now before prices increase.

Write, Phone or Wire for further particulars to



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Official Prospector's Map of the Montreal River District, complete, 50 cents.



Vol. VII. NEW SERIES No. 4

Montreal, April, 1909

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE STORY OF THE MONTH

A SUMMARY OF CANADIAN AFFAIRS

AT HOME.

MATTERS concerning the railways of Canada and lines now under construction or projected occupied a large portion of the time of the House during the month. One important ministerial announcement was to the effect that the Government are committed to the projected railway to Hudson Bay, but that work thereon will not be commenced this year—a wise decision in view of the heavy obligations the country is carrying in connection with other large railway enterprises now well under way. The Government gave notice that Parliament will be asked to authorize a loan of ten million dollars to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to enable it to promptly carry to completion the western section of the Transcontinental Railway, the loan to be secured by the pledging of a bond issue. In speaking of the proposed loan Mr. Wm. Wainwright, second Vice-President of the company, said: "It is merely a request that the Government will act as bankers for the company to the extent of \$10,000,000, for which they will accept the bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, bearing 4 per cent interest, endorsed and guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. The object of this is to save the heavy discount that would have to be undertaken if these bonds were placed on the market at the present time, owing to the large number of flotations recently placed on the English market." The loan will be authorized.

In the course of his statement respecting the In-

tercolonial Railway, the Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, announced that the Government had decided to place the management of the road in the hands of a Commission responsible to the Government through the Minister, and consisting of two high officials of the Intercolonial, the present Deputy Minister and a man from one of the other great railways. The board would be responsible to the Government of the day, just as a general manager would be to a private corpora-

ilar bill was before the British House last session and although seriously considered was not passed.

When the militia votes were under consideration Sir Frederick Borden announced that the annual training camps will be held this year as usual. The estimates of militia expenditure for the next fiscal year amount to \$6,413,150.

THE second general Provincial elections in Alberta were held on March 22nd and resulted in a sweeping victory for the Rutherford Government. The new House contains 41 members, of whom 33 at least are supporters of the Government. Premier Rutherford's policy of railway extension met with approval at the hands of the electorate.

THE first session of the twelfth Legislature of the Province of Quebec was opened on March 2nd by Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, Lieutenant-Governor. In the course of his speech from the throne His Honor said: "My ministers still continue their efforts with the Federal Government respecting the annexation of Ungava and there is reason to hope that such annexation will shortly be an accomplished fact." The proposed annexation, it is understood, will be dealt with by the Federal Parliament at the same time with the proposed extension of Ontario and Manitoba to Hudson Bay, but it has been announced at Ottawa that these questions will not be taken up at the present session. In regard to the Crown Lands of the Province His Honor said: "Our lands are being more and more sought by settlers. To encourage the latter, the Government is vigorously pushing the making of



The Hon. Geo. P. Graham,
Federal Minister of Railways and Canals.

tion. Mr. Graham approved of the plan of securing branch lines as feeders for the Intercolonial, which in the near future would either have to be expanded or leased to a private railway company.

The Government also announced a policy with respect to more adequate protection at level railway crossings. They are to set aside \$200,000 a year for five years, to be expended by the Board of Railway Commissioners in such protection, the Board to have the power to compel the railway companies and the interested municipalities to also contribute. The appropriation is small, but at least a beginning can be made in carrying out a much needed reform.

One of the remarkable bills of the session is that introduced by Mr. Lewis of West Huron, proposing to "save daylight" by putting the national clock one hour ahead during the summer season. A sim-



The Hon. W. A. Weir,
Treasurer of the Province of Quebec.



The Hon. A. C. Rutherford,
Premier of Alberta.

Canadian Life and Resources

roads in new colonization centres. It will also propose to you to amend the law governing lands for the better protection of the public domain against speculation and to still further assure the clearing of conceded lands." In his budget speech delivered on March 11th, the Hon. W. A. Weir, Provincial Treasurer, announced a surplus of nearly one and a half million dollars. During the year the funded debt had been reduced by \$114,000. The budget was conservative in tone, and prudence was recommended.

DEEP interest was shown by the people of Toronto in the grave problem Britain is now facing respecting the maintenance of her naval supremacy and to which widespread publicity has been given by reason of the statements made recently in the British House of Commons, to which more extended references will be found on other pages of this issue. The general feeling of the city as expressed by its leading business and professional men was that the Canadian Government should at once offer to aid in the naval defence of the Empire. "Surely," said the manager of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the Dominion, "Canada can do as much as Australia or New Zealand."

J. A. D. McCurdy, of the Aerial Experimental Association, in drone No. 4, McCurdy's Silver Dart, made two successful flights on the ice in Baddeck Bay, Nova Scotia, on March 22nd. McCurdy dromed through the air at different elevations from six to thirty-five feet high, demonstrating his perfect control of the machine. Mr. F. W. Baldwin, of Toronto, chief engineer of the Aerial

Experimental Association, also made a flight in McCurdy's Silver Dart. As the wind was puffy at the time, he shut off power and alighted on the ice, the machine gliding for a considerable distance.



Sir Frederick Borden,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

ON March 24th it was announced in the House of Commons that Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada in London, had offered

to contribute \$250,000 to create a fund of \$10,000 a year to be used in encouraging physical and military training in the schools of the Dominion. A motion thanking Lord Strathcona for his generous offer, moved by the Premier and seconded by the leader of the Opposition, was carried unanimously.

IN the course of an address delivered before the Canadian Club of Montreal, the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, on the Conservation of Canada's National Resources, said: "We are a few people with an enormous heritage. We have the responsibilities of half a continent, a larger responsibility than I think is on the shoulders of any equal number of people on the face of the earth. There is the greater necessity therefore to make the most of that heritage." He predicted that when the next census is taken in 1911, the North-West will have a population of 1,500,000, and the whole Dominion 8,000,000. It was the duty of the seven million highly prosperous people of the Dominion to-day to see that three decades hence, when he anticipated a population of 20,000,000, that

that population should inherit equal opportunities for prosperity.

ABROAD

DURING the month a bill revising the customs tariff was introduced into the United States Congress. It proposes many changes, but these proposals themselves will be greatly modified before the bill becomes law. In some cases the bill reduces existing duties, in other cases there are increases; but all things considered the bill provides for a high protective tariff not materially differing in principle from the tariffs that have been in force during the past ten years. One of the proposed changes which, if carried out, will favorably effect Canadian trade is that reducing the duty on dressed lumber fifty per cent. The proposed reduction is being strenuously opposed by mill owners in the Eastern States. The opponents to the bill in the House of Representatives sum up their condemnation of the new tariff by stating that it will increase the cost of living; that it is crude, indefinite, sectional and prohibitive, and that it is an open challenge to a trade war with every other nation on earth.

IT is not too much to say that great excitement and a feeling of some alarm was caused not only in Great Britain but throughout the Empire when on March 16th the First Lord of the Admiralty, in announcing an increase of £3,000,000 in the naval estimates, compared the growth of the British and the German navies, pointing out that in ships of the "Dreadnought" class Britain might within a few years be overtaken. The statement made on the 22nd by the Premier respecting the entire fleet was more assuring. Mr. Asquith said that by 1912 Great Britain would have 40 first class battleships, with a total displacement of 585,000 tons, exclusive of Dreadnoughts. Germany would have 20 first class battleships, with a total displacement of 241,000 tons. Britain would have 35 cruisers and Germany eight. It was essential that these facts should be known, since they referred to the finest fleet that had ever ridden the waters. In the meantime he appealed to the House in the interests of the nation, that, whatever party might be in power, the first care would be to maintain intact and unassailable the supremacy upon which Great Britain's freedom depends.

The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies expressed to the Premier of New Zealand appreciation of the colony's offer of a battleship as a gift to Great Britain. At a dinner at Sydney, N.S.W., four citizens offered to contribute £35,000 if it was decided to present to Britain a Dreadnought by public subscriptions. The Lord Mayor of Melbourne has agreed to call a meeting to consider the suggestion.

THE new German Consul General to Canada, Dr. Karl Lang, in an interview stated that "It is the desire of Germany to have the tariff question settled, and Germany is willing and ready to accept any satisfactory suggestion made by the Canadian Government. It is a matter of importance that should be arranged. Even if Canada does not need a market in Germany now, there is little doubt that, with the development of this great country, and the increased production, there may come a time when Germany will become important to Canada as a market for what it produces. It will be my earnest endeavor while in Canada to assist towards the establishment of better trade relations between the two countries."

ON March 23rd an account was sent out from Half Moon Bay, New Zealand, of the dash made during the latter part of last year and continued into January of 1909 by Lieutenant Shackleton of the British Army and his party for the South Pole. The most southerly point reached was 88 degrees, 23 minutes, south latitude, or 111 miles from the Pole itself. "There on January 9th last," states Lieutenant Shackleton, "we hoisted the Union Jack presented to us by Her Majesty the Queen. No mountains were visible, and we saw a plain stretching to the south." It was not considered prudent to push on owing to the weakness of the members of the party due to shortage of food, the rarefied air and the extreme cold. The distance travelled was 1,708 miles and the time occupied 126 days. Coal measures were discovered in the limestone.



Mr. and Mrs. Iwasaki of Koiwai, Japan. Mrs. Iwasaki is a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Nosse, who for a number of years was the Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa. He returned to Japan last year to take charge of the Commercial Branch of the Department of Foreign Affairs. This picture shows Mrs. Iwasaki in her bridal dress. The bridegroom is the son of a wealthy Baron, and he himself owns a farm of 8,700 acres,

OUR POINT OF VIEW

THE present political situation in Great Britain has much interest for Canadians. It will be remembered that in May, 1903, Mr. Chamberlain, on his return from his South African tour, delivered the famous speech in which he said that the Empire must draw nearer together or be in danger of disintegration. He foreshadowed the policy of colonial preference and a tax on foreign imports, which he elaborated in a series of remarkable speeches throughout the country. This new policy, set forth with all the skill and dialectical force of which Mr. Chamberlain was a master, split the Balfour government into half and some of the leading members of it resigned. Mr. Balfour, whilst sympathetic to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, would not commit the Government to them and Mr. Chamberlain himself resigned office so as to be free to advocate them. At the general election of 1906 the Balfour government was swept from office by the largest majority ever possessed by a party in Great Britain and a Liberal government came into office under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Hasty political observers saw in this rout the death of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, but a very few larger-sighted men insisted that the vote had not been upon that issue but upon the general record of the Balfour-Salisbury administrations, extending over a continuous period of eleven years.

THE Socialistic tendencies of the new Government were soon seen. No less than sixty Labor members were in the new House of Commons. At first, flushed with their triumph, they carried all before them and the Prime Minister was led by them. But after twelve months' reflection both the House of Commons and the country began to realize that the chief result of the election had not been the defeat of Mr. Chamberlain's policy but the tremendous advance of Socialism in British politics. The leaders of this new doctrine were so confident that they overreached themselves and said and did more than they in their calmer moments cared to admit. Never did public opinion change so quickly in respect of a Government. Quietly but persistently Mr. Chamberlain's followers went on with their work. It daily became more evident that the Socialist programme of social reform, including old-age pensions, would make necessary an enormous increase in taxation and men began to look with another thought in their minds to the policy of Tariff Reform. How else could the national expenses be met? We have not space to set out the details of the present situation but it will suffice to say that the Opposition is now officially committed to so much of Mr. Chamberlain's plan as demands the right to oppose a British tariff to foreign nations that put up a tariff wall against British goods. But unofficially they have gone much further. It is now regarded as certain that when Mr. Balfour comes back to power at the head of a Conservative-Unionist government, he will impose a duty of at least two shillings a quarter on foreign wheat, with a preference on all Colonial-grown wheat. Speaking in support of an official amendment to the King's speech on February 19th this year, Mr. Wyndham, late Secretary for Ireland and a close personal friend of Mr. Balfour's, said: "Would a tax of two shillings a quarter on corn, with a preference to the Colonies, make the condition of workers in this country worse than it was at the present moment? He did not think so. In fact, he was sure it would not. Roughly speaking, for every seven bushels of wheat which were imported from foreign countries, four were imported from the Colonies and three were grown at home. Would anyone say that a tax of two shillings a quarter on the seven quarters imported from foreign countries would increase the price of bread?" We regard it as certain that such an import tax will be imposed when the Conservatives return to office.

WE have obtained from Mr. G. J. S. Broomhall, editor of the *Corn Trade News* in Liverpool, and the greatest authority upon wheat statistics, the following figures showing the amount of wheat imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries and the Colonies and the amount grown in the United Kingdom:

Imports into the United Kingdom of foreign wheat and flour in quarters of 480 lbs.—

1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
25 588,000	27,105,000	26,422,000	26,763,000	27,723,000

Colonial imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, in quarters, include Australian, Indian and Canadian imports as returned by British Customs—

1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
5,900,000	9,750,000	8,200,000	10,000,000	10,784,000

Wheat produced in the United Kingdom, in quarters—

1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
6,739,000	7,067,000	7,577,000	7,542,000	4,740,000

IT will be seen that these figures bear out Mr. Wyndham's rough estimate. What will be the result of such a tax when it is imposed? In the first place about two and a half million sterling will, at the outset, be added to the British revenue from the payment on foreign wheat. In the second place the growth of wheat in the British Isles will be stimulated as it will have an advantage of two shillings a quarter in price over the foreign wheat imported; and thirdly, the expansion of our colonies will be assisted by giving their wheat free entry into the Mother Country. It is most likely that when the beneficial effects of such a tax have been felt that a higher duty will be imposed and for ourselves we do not believe a duty of four shillings a quarter would materially increase the price of bread in Great Britain if Colonial wheat is let in free. Anyhow this is the position of affairs in Great Britain at the present moment and Canadians cannot but regard it with satisfaction.

DURING the past year the shares and bonds of the various electrical undertakings in Mexico and Brazil, which Canadian enterprise has constructed, have appreciated very much in value. Most of the stock is held by British investors. On February 24th there appeared in the weekly newspaper *Truth* a violent article warning the public against four of these companies—the San Paulo, the Rio de Janeiro, the Mexican Light Heat & Power, and the Mexico Tramways. Those who were interested in our country in the early eighties will remember the gloomy prophecies made about the C. P. R. Foremost amongst the critics was *Truth*, who said—in a phrase that has become historic—that the railway would never earn grease for its axles. Time has proved that Mr. Labouchere and his journal were wrong. When another group of men proposed the Uganda Railway, the same journal led the opposition to it. But time has again proved that the men on the spot were right and the critic in his London office was wrong. So remembering these false prophecies the British public has not taken to heart the advice of the writer to "stand from under" these enterprises. We must say the tone of the article was not calculated to impress fair-minded men. It was violent and the reverse of judicious. If the result of it, however, is to make the directors of these splendid concerns give their shareholders more information about their property, considerable good will have been done. Those who seek British capital for their ventures must not forget that the British investor demands that those who get his money must give an account of their stewardship. They do not take quite so much on faith as our Canadian shareholders. The British investor will supply all the capital needed to develop the resources of Canada for the next fifty years if he is treated properly. But if his confidence is once lost it is not easily regained. It is in the desire that we may value and take great care to preserve the present happy relations between Canada and the British investor that we have written these remarks.



A view of the point in Kingston harbor on which stand the buildings of the Royal Military College.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

THE first military schools in Canada for the practical training of candidates for commissions in the Militia were established when Imperial troops were still stationed in this country. These schools were carried on in connection with regiments of the Regular Army, the first two being opened at Toronto and Quebec in March, 1864. The cadets were instructed in drill, discipline and internal economy, the intention being that upon completing their course they would be competent to instruct the Militia in such matters. The schools became popular and others were established in Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton and London. Schools at St. John and Halifax in connection with the Regular Army there were also established in 1869; but in the following year the Imperial troops were withdrawn, and these schools coming to an end, the Canadian Militia were left without practical instructors.

The Government of Canada, having assumed the responsibility of providing for the defence of the country, took steps to create a small Permanent Force and two batteries were organized known as "A" and "B" Batteries Canadian Artillery, stationed at Kingston and Quebec respectively. They were also practical schools of gunnery. In order to provide schools for training instructors for the infantry and cavalry schools were established at various points under the officers commanding the military district in which each was situated, but they proved far from satisfactory.

"In 1874," writes Captain Francis J. Dixon in his admirable historical sketch of "Military Education in Canada," "the deplorable condition in which the military and defensive forces

of Canada were found to be was forcibly brought to the attention of the Canadian Government by the Imperial authorities, as well as by the Army officers serving in Canada. After mature deliberation based on exhaustive reports, the Government of the day, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie being Premier, decided to establish a Military College, in the words of the act: 'For the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with, and necessary to, a thorough knowledge of the military profession and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments.' It was considered more desirable and economical in a country like Canada, with limited resources, to concentrate its attention upon what would practically be a staff college as well as a college for cavalry, artillery, engineers and infantry."

The plan was promptly carried out and the college known as the Royal Military College of Canada was established at Kingston, Ont., and opened on June 1st, 1876, with 18 cadets in attendance.

Throughout its history the beautiful old city of Kingston has been associated with things military. Two hundred years before the opening of the Military College a French outpost named Cataraqui was established where the city now stands by the famous explorer La Salle and later the great war Governor Frontenac made it the base of his operations against the Iroquois. It played a part in the Seven Years' War and in the war of the American Revolution and shortly after that conflict when United Empire Loyalists began to settle in this part of Upper Canada, the place was given the name it now so worthily bears. During the war of 1812-14 Kingston was one of the principal posts on the Great Lakes, containing a navy yard, protected by a large and exceedingly well built fort. The evidences of those days of military importance remain and add to the attractiveness of the city, beautiful not only by reason of the charms of its situation but also because of the solidity of its buildings and the neatness of its streets. On the eastern outskirts of the city, where the Cataraqui river empties into the bay, stand the Tete du Pont Barracks. The bridge leads to the first point which reaches well out into the Lake, and not far from its western extremity is the Royal Military College with the substantial building of the old navy yard close by. The situation is admirable and the grounds spacious and beautifully kept.

Across a narrow bay is a second point commanding the entire harbor and waterfront and here are the massive walls of old Fort Henry, a huge stone fortification capable of resisting the artillery of the time of its construction.

At first the course of study at the Royal Military College

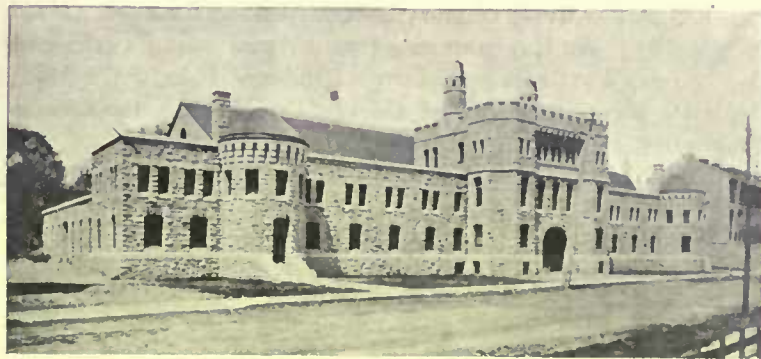


The interior of Fort Henry, standing on the outer point and opposite the College.

extended over four years but it was subsequently reduced to three years although it has recently been proposed to again make it a four years' course and such change is now under consideration. Of course the institution is primarily a military college and it is organized on a strictly military basis, but the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thorough practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education. The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of civil engineering, civil and hydrographic surveying, physics, chemistry, English and French. The "obligatory" portion of the course of study requires that every graduate must qualify in infantry, artillery, and engineer drills, gymnastics, swordsmanship, and swimming, and "educationally in mathematics and mechanics, practical geometry, military engineering, engineering drawing, hydraulic engineering design and execution of structures, estimating, artillery (theory and construction), military administration, law, strategy and tactics, surveying and military topography, reconnaissance, French, free-hand drawing, painting, physics, chemistry (organic and inorganic), geology and mineralogy. The 'voluntary' portion of the course of study is practically a higher course in the same subjects. The civil engineering course is complete and thorough in all branches. Architecture forms a separate subject. The course in physics and chemistry is such as to lead towards electrical engineering, meteorological work and other departments of applied science. The 'obligatory' course of surveying includes what is laid down

university graduates, by exemption from matriculation examination, for the study of Medicine."

One of the most valuable features of the training received at the Royal Military College is the strict discipline maintained



The Kingston Armory, used by the Militia of the district.

there; and in addition the gymnastic exercises, the regular drill and the outdoor sports ensure excellent health and fine physical condition. The Board of Visitors in their latest report make the following statement in regard to drill and gymnasium: "The cadets were inspected on parade, and seen at drill under their own non-commissioned officers. The appearance and steadiness of all was very marked and their movements most creditable—the cadet non-commissioned officers evinced ability to command.

The majority of the cadets were also seen in class in the gymnasium, where the Board was favourably impressed with the physical appearance of all ranks and the 'snap' and precision with which the various exercises were performed."

Upon graduating each cadet receives a diploma and if he is not selected for an Army commission he is gazetted a lieutenant in the Militia. A number of very attractive prizes opening the door to military careers are awarded each year. The course extends over three terms of nine and a half months each, and the total cost of the course, including board, uniforms, instructional material and all extras is from \$750 to \$800.

The College has a large and excellent teaching staff, both on its military and its civil side, each member being a specialist in his own subject and all are devoted to their work. The Commandant is Lieutenant-Colonel E. Thornton Taylor, a Canadian officer of high attainments and who has proved himself an excellent administrator. The College has probably never had a better head.

The Board of Visitors in their latest report summarize the results of their inspection in these words:—

"The College generally was found to be in a condition of efficiency, the course of study and training mapped out judiciously, and calculated to equip a young man not only with the leading educational requirements for a successful career in almost any calling, but with self-reliance, self-respect and a good physique. The staff appeared adequate and thoroughly efficient."



The old martello tower standing in the harbor, showing the College across the bay.

as necessary for the Profession of the Dominion Land Surveyor and Provincial Land Surveyor. The 'Voluntary' course comprises the higher subjects required for the degree of Dominion Topographical Surveyor, Hydrographic Surveyor, etc.

Graduates of the College are entitled to go up for examination as Dominion Land Surveyors or Provincial Land Surveyors in Ontario and Quebec after one year's service in the field. The Law Societies of Ontario and the North-West Provinces admit graduates for the study of Law and call to the Bar on the same footing as graduates from universities, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons for Ontario recognizes graduates as



The Royal Military College as seen from the martello tower near the end of the point.

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME"

NO play in living memory has equalled the sensation caused by "An Englishman's Home," now being performed at Wyndham's Theatre, London. It is the work of Major Du Maurier, the son of George Du Maurier, the famous *Punch* artist and author of *Trilby*. Had it been produced a year ago it might have fallen flat, and it was, indeed, refused by sev-



Scene from "An Englishman's Home."—Sergeant—"Please sir, which is our front?"

eral managers before Mr. Frank Curzon gave it to Mr. Gerald Du Maurier, a brother of the author, to produce. Its appearance came in due season.

After the failure of three army schemes, Great Britain became alarmed at the chaotic state of its military force. It was not generally realized at first that Mr. Haldane was sent by Providence to produce the first workable army plan since Mr. Cardwell's time, and his new Army scheme met with much criticism. But suddenly the national feeling towards the problem of national defence became aroused. The great daily newspapers began to take an interest in Mr. Haldane's Territorial Army and many columns were written about its first camp last summer. The King displayed his keen interest in the new scheme and gave it every encouragement. All over the country recruits began to join the Territorial Army, which replaced the Volunteers. Then, just in the acceptable time, came this remarkable play to put into dramatic form what everyone had been thinking. It parodies the extreme love of sport and games which to-day characterizes England and the general apathy towards the Volunteers. (It was written before the Territorial Army scheme was



Another scene in "An Englishman's Home."—The climax in the stirring play which has helped to rouse the British nation to a sense of its responsibility in the defence of home and country. Prince Yoland—"You have been fighting—you are a civilian—you must pay the penalty."

introduced.) What may result from a neglect of home defence is shown by the invasion of England during a fog. The Army of the Emperor of the North make a temporary headquarters of Mr. Brown's villa in Essex. His pleasure-loving family, who make a great jest of their young friend who is a Volunteer, fail

to understand the seriousness of the situation, even when their home is captured. After the enemy have made their reconnaissance they leave the house, and the British Volunteers arrive to defend it as an important strategic point. Their ignorance and stupidity is mercilessly parodied. When the attack commences the first victim is Mr. Brown's eldest son, in whom is typified all that is worthless in the modern young Englishman.

Nothing so realistic has been seen on the stage for a long time as the shelling of Mr. Brown's house—the shattering of the walls, the shrieking of the shells. The women, who have never learnt how to nurse, are powerless to assuage the pain and suffering of the wounded combatants. But the manhood of the father of the family, Mr. Brown, rises as his house falls. When the Volunteers, having held on as long as was prudent, fall back, he alone will not leave his hearth, but catching up a rifle commences to shoot at the advancing force. At first he cannot even fire off the rifle, but when he learns the trick of it, he kills an enemy. His delight is splendidly human. Then he kills another. Finally he is overpowered. Then comes the climax and *motif* of the play. He is not a soldier—he has been fighting, therefore he must die. He is taken out and shot. This was the end of the play as written, but the producers, in deference to public sentiment, and thinking the lesson had been rubbed in sufficiently, ring down the curtain with the scene given in picture No. 3, where the mixed British force come up just in time to turn the enemies flank.



The final scene in "An Englishman's Home."—Prince Yoland—"They've turned our flank."

There is a lesson for us in Canada in this play. You must prepare in times of peace for times of war. The British householder, Mr. Brown, had the will to do his duty when the moment of attack came, but he had neglected beforehand to learn how. Nor had he even the right—as a civilian—to shoot a gun in defence of his own home. What are we doing in Canada to prepare for the defence of home and country? Not much, most of us. We contribute about a dollar a head to the upkeep of the Militia force and practically nothing for naval defence. *It is neither safe nor honorable for us any longer to rely upon Great Britain for the whole of our naval defence.* We ought to carry out the late Mr. Prefontaine's idea and build a fleet of cruisers for coast defence. We have one solitary boat—the "Canada"—which was ordered with the idea that she should be the nucleus of a Canadian defence squadron. What happened to prevent the carrying out of this scheme? It is time the people of this country let the Government know that they are not content to be behind Australia in doing their share towards national and Imperial defence. Who will write a play, "A Canadian's Home," showing our state if the British fleet were defeated?

We should then have the keenest wish to defend our own coast from attack but we should be powerless to prevent a few cruisers of an enemy holding up all the shipping in the St. Lawrence and taking possession of Halifax and St. John if they desired.



A scene in a Nova Scotian apple orchard during the picking season.

FRUIT-GROWING IN NOVA SCOTIA

AN ANALYSIS OF THE HANDSOME PROFITS YIELDED
BY THE ORCHARDS OF THE SEABOARD PROVINCE



HE opinion of experts is that the Province of Nova Scotia has a number of distinct advantages as a fruit-producing country over almost any other portion of the American continent.

First—Nova Scotia is nearer the British and other European markets than any other part of the continent. Some of the best fruit-growing sections of Canada and the United States are near the Pacific Coast, and the eight or ten days required to bring their fruit to Atlantic ports, not to mention the extra freight charges, must certainly act as a serious handicap in catering to European markets.

Second—Nova Scotia can produce fruit of the very highest quality. A visit to the Annapolis Valley in fruit-picking time, or in the winter when farmers by their firesides are enjoying the products of their trees, is all that will be necessary to convince anyone of the reliability of the foregoing statement.

Third—Among varieties most largely grown in this Province the greater proportion are well-known English and European sorts, like Ribston Pippin, Gravensteins, Blenheim Pippin, etc., which are sure of a market among English consumers.

Fourth—The life of an apple tree in Nova Scotia is from sixty to over one hundred years, a very great advantage over more trying climates, where from twenty to thirty years are all that can be counted upon. Thus in Nova Scotia when a man has once established an orchard he is sure of an income from it, not only throughout his own lifetime, but for the next generation. Indeed, while one hundred years may be given as the probable limit of an orchard's life, there are many trees in the Annapolis Valley known to have been planted by the French, and which cannot, therefore, be less than 150 or 200 years old, but are still vigorous.

Fifth—In small fruits and in the more perishable of the tree

fruits, particularly plums, Nova Scotia growers have a great advantage inasmuch as the lateness of its season brings on these products at a time when the United States markets are practically bare of such delicacies.

Prof. F. C. Sears, formerly of the Horticultural Department of the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture and now Professor of Horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in commenting upon fruit-raising in the Province, says: "I believe the fruit industry of this Province offers excellent investments for, at least, two classes of men coming here as settlers: first, to those who come with a capital of, say, £2,000 to £3,000 sterling, and can therefore buy orchards already in bearing, which will yield a good interest on their investment from the start; and,



A Nova Scotian apple district in May.

second, to those of lesser means who come with a few hundred pounds and buy up unimproved lands and develop these. Lands suitable for this latter purpose can be had for from \$10 per acre



An orchard landscape near Cornwallis, N.S.

upwards. By setting such lands with apple trees and then interplanting with plums and small fruits a plantation is quickly established on a paying basis. Strawberries will give returns the next year after planting, and two crops are usually taken from each area planted. Raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries require a year or two longer to yield profitable returns, but the plantation once established is good for several years, while the apple trees, which are to constitute the permanent value of the plantation, should give working expenses in ten years or less, and by fifteen years should yield a good profit."

Prof. Sears further says: "I certainly believe that fruit-growing in Nova Scotia offers to investors an excellent living and a good rate of interest on their investment, and many of our growers have certainly made profits on their orchards which would discount many other investments considered as 'gilt edged,'"

"Furthermore, with the future improvements in the way of better facilities for handling, cheaper freights, etc., which are sure to come with increased production, and with the quality of fruit which Nova Scotia is capable of producing, a good profit could be still made, even if prices should decrease instead of holding their own, or advancing as we have every reason to hope and expect."

To show the possibilities which there are for those who buy a bearing orchard, the following statements by responsible and reliable fruit farmers are presented: "Blink Bonnie" Orchard, Wolfville, N.S., 7¼ acres. Value, \$6,700 or £1,350. C. M. Vaughan, proprietor. Yearly average yield, 900 barrels. Receipts above cost of barrels, picking, packing, freights, etc., and similarly for other products grown in the orchard, were: 900

barrels of apples at \$2 a barrel netted \$1,800; 40 barrels of pears at \$2.50 a barrel, \$100; 40 bushels of plums at \$1.50 a bushel, \$60; 100 bushels of potatoes, at 50 cents a bushel, \$50; vegetables, etc., \$25, making a total revenue of \$2,035. The expenses consisted of \$100 for fertilizers, ploughing, etc., \$75, spraying \$60, interest on investment of \$6,750 amounted to \$337.50 and taxes \$45, a total of \$617, leaving a total average yearly profit of \$189 an acre or at the rate of 21 per cent on the investment. This statement of revenue and expenditure is signed by the owner of the orchard, Mr. C. M. Vaughan.

A near neighbor of Mr. Vaughan who does not wish to have his name published, makes a statement respecting his four-acre orchard which cost him \$800 an acre, that is the orchard represented that amount of capital in purchase price, interest on capital and labor. During the year to which his statement relates he paid out \$80 for fertilizers, \$50 for ploughing and cultivation, \$45 for spraying and \$25 in taxes, making a total expenditure for the year of \$200. To the credit of the orchard stood 300 barrels of apples worth \$2 a barrel or \$600 and plums and other small fruits to a value of \$100, making a total of \$700. The four acres of fruit trees therefore yielded that year a net income of \$500.

This is equal to 15.6 per cent. on his investment, but it may be mentioned that fully one-quarter of the orchard is made up of small trees that will, in a few years, combined with the increasing value of the best trees, bring the net profits of this farm up



A typical apple district in Nova Scotia.

to, at least, 25 per cent.

Mr. B. L. Bishop of Greenwich has two acres in orchard containing about 100 very large and closely set trees. His outlay on this orchard for one year was \$244.50 including interest on the value of the orchard estimated at \$500 an acre. The orchard yielded \$625, or a net profit of \$380.50 being at the rate of 36 per cent, a pretty good return from two acres of land



Hantsport, N.S., on the River Avon—A village of cozy homes with well-tilled farms in the distance.

and an investment of only \$1,000. Three years ago a leading fruit-grower of the Annapolis Valley compiled statistics respecting the returns received by a number of the representative orchard owners of the district. These statistics show that these fruit-growers ship yearly from 100 to 165 barrels of apples per acre of orchard and the average net returns an acre were \$174 being at the rate of 28½ per cent net profit on the capital invested, the orchards being estimated to be worth \$610 an acre.

Recently a committee of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia made a study of what can be done in growing an orchard on unimproved land. The basis of their calculation was 25 acres of unimproved land worth \$30 an acre and therefore costing \$750. The cost of preparing the land and planting it with 1,000 trees would be \$500. Replacing dead trees and cultivating the land for twelve years would amount to \$2,500 and the interest during that time at six per cent on the invested capital would amount to \$750, making the total cost of the orchard until it was twelve years old \$4,500.

During the first ten years of the orchard's life 500 barrels of apples might be expected, worth in all \$500. From the tenth to the twentieth year the average yield would be 5,000 barrels a year, worth clear of expenses one dollar a barrel or \$5,000. After the twentieth year the yearly average yield would be 2,000 barrels, worth clear \$2,000. At this rate the orchard would yield a profit of 40 per cent on the original investment. In this statement no account was taken of the revenue which might be made, as Prof. Sears suggests, from interplanting with smaller trees. Moreover, the price per barrel of apples allowed clear above expenses is lower than it has run for the past few years. If all these matters were considered, it is evident that the showing would be even better than the foregoing figures indicate.

From these statements which are thoroughly reliable, the reader will see that fruit farming in Nova Scotia is, unquestionably, a profitable enterprise and well worth being investigated by any who have a desire to own or invest money in a fruit farm. Nor have the possibilities of the fruit area been fully presented

in these pages, for nothing has been said in regard to combining fruit and stock raising, a common practice—in fact, almost an essential practice if the highest success is sought.

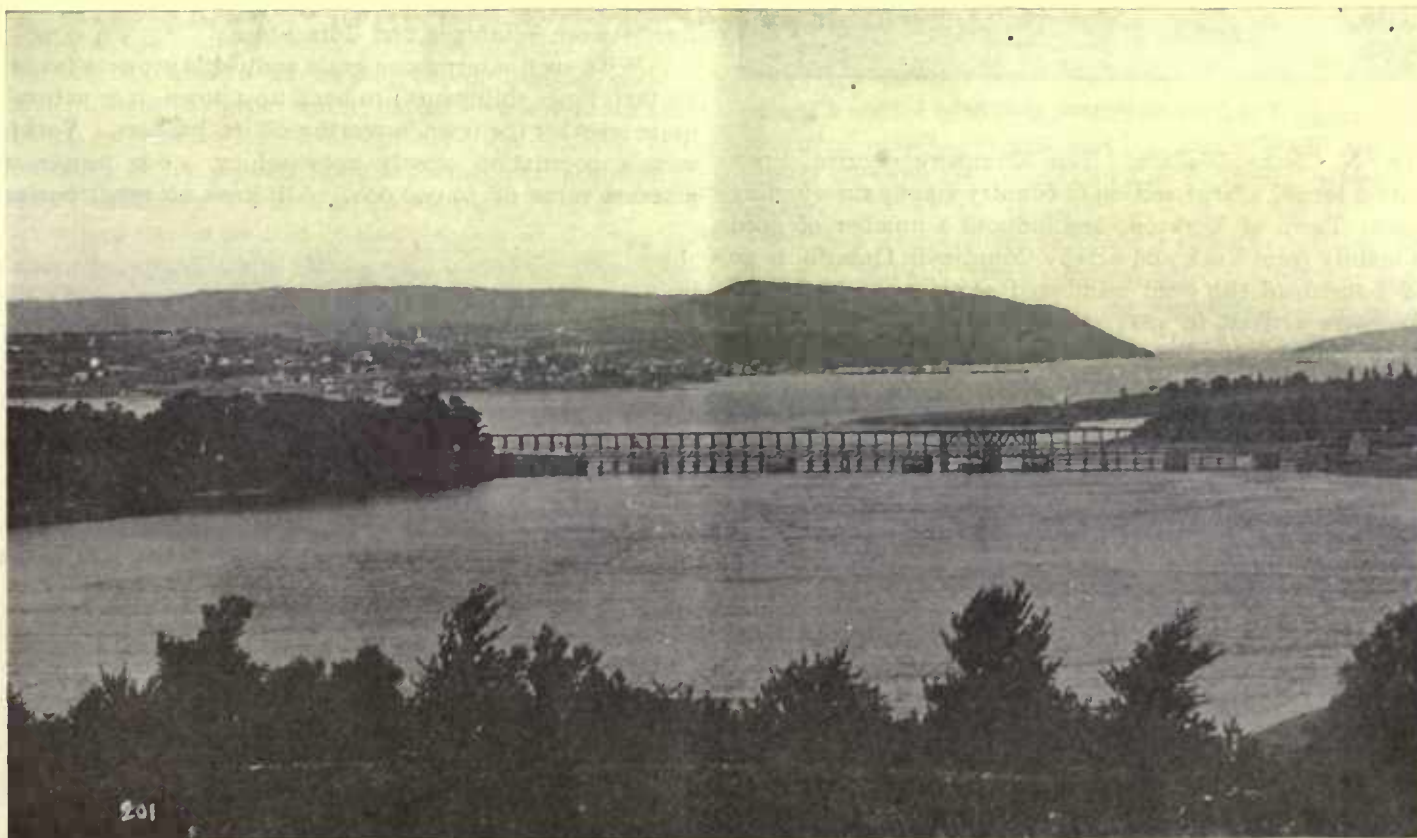
One of the most favored districts for fruit-growing is the



The bridge across the Avon River at Windsor, N.S.

Avon Valley which, says Mr. G. H. Vroom, Dominion Fruit Inspector, "I consider one of the best if not the very best district in Eastern Canada for the production of high grade fruit—fruit with colour and flavour such as cannot be had in any other section known to fruit growers in Nova Scotia. The flesh of an Avon Valley apple is fine, firm and juicy, and does not waste and wither as apples grown in some sections do. In the production of such high priced apples as the Cox Orange, Smokehouse, Spy, King, Ribston, Blenheim, Fallawater and Gravenstein, the Avon Valley certainly excels. Trees grow rapidly and are very free from canker and other diseases."

The Government of Nova Scotia are asking homeseekers to come to their Province where improved and unimproved land can be purchased at very moderate prices and on easy terms of payment. The invitation is attractive especially to those desiring to make their new homes in a settled and well organized country.



A view of the town of Digby and the Annapolis Basin, the western extremity of the famous fruit-growing Annapolis Valley.



A view of Yorkton, Sask., showing the central portion of the town.

FLOURISHING YORKTON

A NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN TOWN WITH A VARIED CAREER BUT TO WHICH ABUNDANT AND DESERVED PROSPERITY HAS COME AFTER YEARS OF WAITING

(Written for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES)



YORKTON, in the north eastern part of the new Province of Saskatchewan, is one of the towns in that great agricultural country which is sure to attract increasing attention from the older communities, owing to the great advantages of its location and the many chances it offers for profitable investment.

The town owes its inception to the York Farmers Colonization Co., incorporated in 1882, and having for its president the



The Yorkton General Hospital.

late Hon. N. Clarke Wallace. This Company secured, upon colonization terms, a large section of country mainly surrounding the present Town of Yorkton, and induced a number of good settlers mainly from York and nearby Counties in Ontario, to go out and homestead the even numbered sections. The first of these pioneers arrived in 1882; more following in subsequent years, and in 1883 the Town of Yorkton, named after York County, was founded, being located about two miles north of its present site. The embryo town made but little progress even after the advent of the Manitoba and North Western Railway in 1890, when the site was moved to the railway and became its terminus for a number of years.

The early settlers being without railway facilities, almost gave up the unprofitable business of grain growing and became cattle raisers instead, Yorkton beef being famous in those days both for quality and quantity. Little grain was grown, and consequently there being no market for grain, together with the fact that cattle raising on the prairies requires great area for pasture, the actual settlement of the surrounding country continued small and the town made little or no progress until 1897, the actual population in that year being less than 100 people.

With thousands of acres of the choicest land open for homesteading then began an influx of settlers who seeing the marvell-

ous crops grown on this virgin soil, the splendid beef fattened on the prairie grasses, and partaking of the great prosperity then being enjoyed throughout the country, spread the fame of the District far and wide, and a large and prosperous settlement has been the result.

Without having any boom to disturb values the growth of the Town and District has been rapid and the quantity of grain shipped, despite the fact of railway extensions, and consequently the opening of markets nearby, has grown to such proportions that Yorkton is now the largest original shipping point on the continent and probably in the world. Two million bushels of grain were shipped from Yorkton in 1906. Whilst, owing to the rapid increase of settlement, the number of cattle shipped now shows no increase over former years, a very large number of the choicest export steers are sent out from this point annually, Yorkton being by far the largest cattle shipping point in Saskatchewan. So great have the shipments of grain and cattle become, that, having only one railway outlet, serious blockades have occurred, but this difficulty will be overcome, it is hoped, during the present year by the advent of two more railways namely the Grand Trunk Pacific and The Canadian Northern. In addition the present railway, the Canadian Pacific is extending its present line which, when completed, will become its main line between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

With such enterprising grain and cattle growers (as is shown by their large shipments) to back up a town, it is natural to enquire whether the town is worthy of its backers. Yorkton has now a population closely approaching 2,000 people, with an assessed value of \$9,000,000. All lines of retail business are



The Yorkton Public School Building.

well represented and the financial needs are supplied by three banks. The town contains fine churches and large well-equipped schools, and it supports two good newspapers—everything necessary to lift a growing town up into a prosperous and populous city. It is the judicial centre for Northeastern Saskatchewan, the centre of a land registration district, mail and customs centre, educational centre with splendid public and private school buildings, and with a collegiate department which will soon have a building worthy of its importance. It will soon be a railway centre, giving it a great advantage in being the distributing point for a great country. The Dominion Government, recognizing the importance of Yorkton, have already built a substantial court house, and have now in course of erection a splendid public building, which will cost probably \$75,000, for the use of the post office, customs, land office, etc. The Provincial Government have also built a Lands Titles Office and have other projects in view, thus showing their faith in the town's future.

The town hall is a substantial stone building giving accommodation to the town officers, an up-to-date fire department with a good equipment, lock-up, and a public hall for the use of citizens on all important occasions.

The General Hospital, commenced with a grant from the Victorian Order of Nurses, is now well equipped and is annually treating a large number of patients from all over Northern Saskatchewan.

The waterworks and sewage systems now are being extended at a total cost of \$150,000. The municipal telephone plant not only gives good service at reasonable rates to town subscribers, but connects with hundreds of farmers within a radius of thirty miles. In fact Yorkton had the first rural telephone line in the entire West, and it was built entirely by local capital. Yorkton also possesses a gas plant, eight grain elevators, a modern flour mill, the largest brickyard in Western Canada, graded streets, sidewalks, many substantial business blocks and handsome private residences, in fact everything which tends to make an up-to-date town.

Probably nothing has been done more to attract attention to Yorkton than its annual Industrial Fair held in July. This fair is managed by the citizens and farmers of the district and furnishes amusement and instruction to nearly 20,000 people each year.

Many prairie towns are located without facilities for recreation in aquatic sports, not having the necessary stream or lake to encourage such, but Yorkton fortunately is not in that class, having a beautiful sheet of water three miles distant called York Lake. This lake is six miles long, averages three-fourths of a mile in width, and surrounded as it is by wooded banks and gravelly beaches, makes an ideal spot for boating, bathing, swimming, fishing and other water sports. This resort is being visited each summer by increasing numbers, and undoubtedly it will eventually be the popular summer playground for the people in Eastern Saskatchewan and Western Manitoba.

Marvellous stories are told of the richness of the soil and abundance of crops grown in this favored district. Within two miles of Yorkton one of the best farmers has among his other holdings a quarter section (160 acres) which being sown to oats

actually yielded over one hundred bushels to the acre, the crop amounting to over sixteen thousand bushels from one field in one season. This is only an example of what Yorkton lands can produce, many fields of wheat being recorded running from forty to fifty-six bushels an acre and oats as high as one hundred and



A typical Yorkton church.

twenty bushels to the acre. The former statements are not exaggerated and can be substantiated at any time.

Enough has already been said to show that Yorkton offers unequalled opportunities for profitable investment, there being many openings for business, amongst others being abattoirs, tanneries, oatmeal and flour mills, linseed oil mills, strawboard mills and wholesale business of all kinds; and with the increasing population many chances will occur for opening retail businesses of different kinds.

Prosperity has been the portion of Yorkton in the past, and situated as it is in a natural park among lakes, bluffs and the best of farming land, as well as being the centre of business life for a territory one hundred and fifty miles long (east to west) by one hundred miles wide (north to south) will surely continue to attract settlers, capital and business. With the return of Spring all three are pouring in and everything points to a busy season.

The Yorkton Board of Trade is a live association of its business men and any information regarding the town or district will be forwarded on request to its secretary, G. H. Bradbrook, Yorkton, Saskatchewan.



The grand parade of the prize-winners at the Yorkton summer fair.

OUR HISTORY IN STATUES AND MONUMENTS

XXVIII.



Of all the places closely associated with the career of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, the city of Kingston, Ont., must always be given priority for the great statesman was her citizen, and throughout his long public life, with the exception of five years, her representative in Parliament. It was to Kingston in 1820 that he came as a lad in the fifth year of his age; there

he was educated and there he began the practice of the profession of law. It was Kingston that first sent him to Parliament in 1844, and forty-seven years later his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery of that fine old city which during his life-time had always been home and which ever retained a peculiar hold upon his affections which no other place possessed.

Ottawa was the scene of much of his most arduous labors for the people of Canada and of his greatest political triumphs; the place from which he governed the Greater Canada that he had done so much to create and the place where his life went out on June 6th, 1891.

In that brilliant career which forms so large a part of Canadian history, Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, has a share for it was in the Legislative Assembly of United Canada, sitting in the building that stood not far from where the present head offices of the Grand Trunk Railway Company now tower above McGill street, and which was destroyed by fire during the riot of 1849, that Sir John began his parliamentary career which from that time continued unbroken until the day of his death and which left so deep a mark on the history of this country.

It was in September, 1844, that Kingston first elected Sir John. One paragraph in his address to the electors—the first of his many addresses to a Canadian constituency—struck the keynote of his future political career. “I, therefore, need scarcely state,” he said, “my firm belief that the prosperity of Canada depends upon its permanent connection with the Mother Country, and that I shall resist to the utmost any attempt (from whatever quarter it may come), which may tend to weaken that union.” Sir John was elected by a large majority and the new Parliament of which he was a member met in Montreal on November 28th.

Sir John took little part in the debates of the first few sessions. His own account of himself was, “scarcely five speeches in five sessions.” He has been described by one who knew him in those days as “looking half careless and half contemptuous. Sometimes in the thick of the *melée* he was busy in and out of the library. I scarcely ever remember then seeing him about the House that he was not searching up some case either then impending or to come up at a later date. He was for a great

part of his time, too, buried in a study of constitutional history.” In writing of this part of Sir John’s life, his biographer, Dr. Parkin, says: “His example of speaking little but quietly making himself familiar with parliamentary forms and business, and establishing a position for himself by assiduous attention to the ordinary duties of a member, may well be recommended to young members fresh from the excitement of the hustings, and inclined to attach an exaggerated value to their own parliamentary utterances.”

It was in Montreal that Sir John began not only his parliamentary career but also his career as a Minister of the Crown. Mr. Draper who afterwards became Chief Justice of Upper Canada, was the leader of the Government and in the reconstruction of his cabinet in 1846 he recommended to Lord Cathcart, the Governor-General, that a great advantage would be gained if Mr. Macdonald would take the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands. The Governor-General approved of the

choice but circumstances intervened which prevented the immediate carrying out of the proposal. In the following spring, however, the young member for Kingston became Receiver General, “and so began the official career which was destined to continue so long.

During the last days of the following year Parliament was dissolved; in the elections which followed the government was overwhelmingly defeated and in February, 1848, the Baldwin-Lafontaine party came into office. Sir John retained his seat for Kingston, but for several years he had to sit in Opposition. When the riots of 1849 took place, resulting in the burning of the House of Parliament, Montreal ceased to be the seat of government. “The keenest rivalry at once arose among the other Canadian cities for the place which Montreal had forfeited.

Kingston had for over three years after the Union been the capital, and Macdonald as its representative now made vigorous efforts to have the old dignity restored.” Quebec and Toronto were chosen as seats of government, “and for sixteen years the sessions of Parliament shifted at intervals of four years from one to the other,” until 1865 when Ottawa became the capital.

The monument in Montreal to the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald stands in Dominion Square in the upper part of the city. The name of the site is well in keeping with the memory of the man who played so large a part in establishing the Dominion. The statue represents Sir John in the court dress of an Imperial Privy Councillor. The statue stands beneath an arch supported by granite pillars. From the top of the stone work rises a figure representing Canada, supported by the shields of the various Provinces resting upon crouching lions. The base of the monument is adorned with emblematic designs representing the leading industries of the Dominion.



The statue of Sir John A. Macdonald in Dominion Square, Montreal.

Within a stone's throw of this monument stands an imposing stone building from which all day long and far into the night comes the noise of hurrying footsteps and the rumble of railway trains. Through its doors pass each year thousands of home-seekers with faces turned to the free land of the Canadian West. It is the head office and chief station in Montreal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and it stands as a monument to the statesmanship of Sir John A. Macdonald, who, by the purchase from the Hudson Bay Company, made the West Canadian by right of title, and by the construction of that first of trans-

continental railways made it in fact a part of the Dominion. In closing his biography of Sir John, Dr. Parkin, in speaking of the monuments that have been erected to the memory of the great statesman, writes: "In nearly all the large towns of Canada statues have been erected to transmit to posterity the figure and the fame of the great Premier. They are tributes of admiration from a people, sections of whom often differed widely from the public policy of the politician, but who were united in sincere regard and affection for the man and the patriot. Before his death he had become the 'Grand Old Man' of Canadian public life."

NOTES OF THE EMPIRE

"Canada and the Empire is our politics."

WHEN William Pitt became Prime Minister of England, Frederick the Great of Prussia said: "England has been a long time in labor but at last she has brought forth a man." The British War Office has been a long time in labor but at last she has brought forth a man in the person of Mr. Haldane. After the South African War the British public realized that great reforms were necessary in their army but the successive schemes of Mr. Brodrick, Lord Esher and Mr. Arnold-Forster left them in a state of bewilderment. Armies came and disappeared so rapidly—on paper—that the frame of mind of the soldiers themselves was well exemplified in the jocular remark of an officer who said, when yet another new army scheme was announced, "Hang me if I know whether I am a major-general or a drummer boy." When the present Liberal Government came into power one of the surprises in the Cabinet appointments was that of a lawyer, Mr. Haldane, to be Minister of War. It was always thought he would be Lord Chancellor. The public steeled their nerves for the announcement of yet another army scheme. This highly intellectual man who has learnt at school in Germany some of the clear-thinking which characterizes the subjects of the Kaiser, found the wrecks of three paper armies encumbering the War Office.

IT was not by any study of that mass of *debris* that an army suited to Britain's needs could be created. Figuratively speaking he put on his hat, left the officials to blunder on for a little longer as they were doing, and went out and sat down in a green field to think out what kind of a force it was that Great Britain did need as the head of a great world empire. He looked at the question with a detachment of mind only possible to a man who was, either of foreign extraction as Disraeli was, or had spent years abroad. Unlike his predecessors he approached his task with an open mind. Gradually he came to see that the two great and distinct needs of Great Britain were (1) a small but highly-efficient army for *foreign service*, ready at twenty-four hours' notice to be despatched to any part of the world; (2) a larger but less highly-trained body of men, always at home, ready to defend Great Britain. By keeping these two needs distinct and providing for them separately, Mr. Haldane introduced daylight into the British War Office. For the first time since the days of Mr. Cardwell the head of the War Office was a man who gave the military men the lead—was not lead by them. Having made up his mind upon what gen-

eral lines he would construct Great Britain's army, he was unwearied in taking military advice and learning the actual facts about the army.

HE was willing to learn from all who could teach. He has made the fullest use of the best brains of the army. At first the officials and officers were sceptical of this lawyer—they had had a sorry time for some years evolving new armies for civilians, and it was with a pathetic resignation that they once more applied themselves to their Sisyphus-like task. But gradually they began to see that this time there was a method in the man. He was leading—they were following. It

was the Minister's own scheme this time—not half his and half theirs, a sort of mongrel compromise. They began to be really interested. The quiet enthusiasm of the genial lawyer, who thought things out to the end, touched, and spread, to them. In his first year Mr. Haldane wisely asked the House of Commons for time to study his great problem. They gladly gave it to him. After twelve months' work he announced his scheme. It was radical and was severely criticized as are all sweeping changes. But he stood firm on the defence. He was ready to accept good suggestions but the main lines must remain intact. At first few realized the soundness of the scheme. It was prophesied on all hands that it would fail. And for a time its success seemed doubtful. The country was apathetic about their part of it. The regular army was changed into the army corps and new centres established. But the Territorial Army—the home defence force—languished for recruits.



Rt. Hon. Richard Burton Haldane,
British Minister of War.

THEN quietly, almost mysteriously, a change came. A great newspaper began to be enthusiastic over the Territorial Army—began to give particulars of the improvements being made. Others followed. The King showed his interest and appreciation. A striking play spurred the laggards to action. Mr. Haldane worked harder than ever organizing, explaining, encouraging. The first annual camp of the new force was made a great success. Then everyone began to see that the philosophical lawyer had devised a great army scheme—one that only needed a little help to give Great Britain the finest offensive and defensive force she had ever had. The more they learnt about the scheme the better it seemed. During the past six months the progress made has been marvellous. One of the best features of the scheme of home defence is the use of the

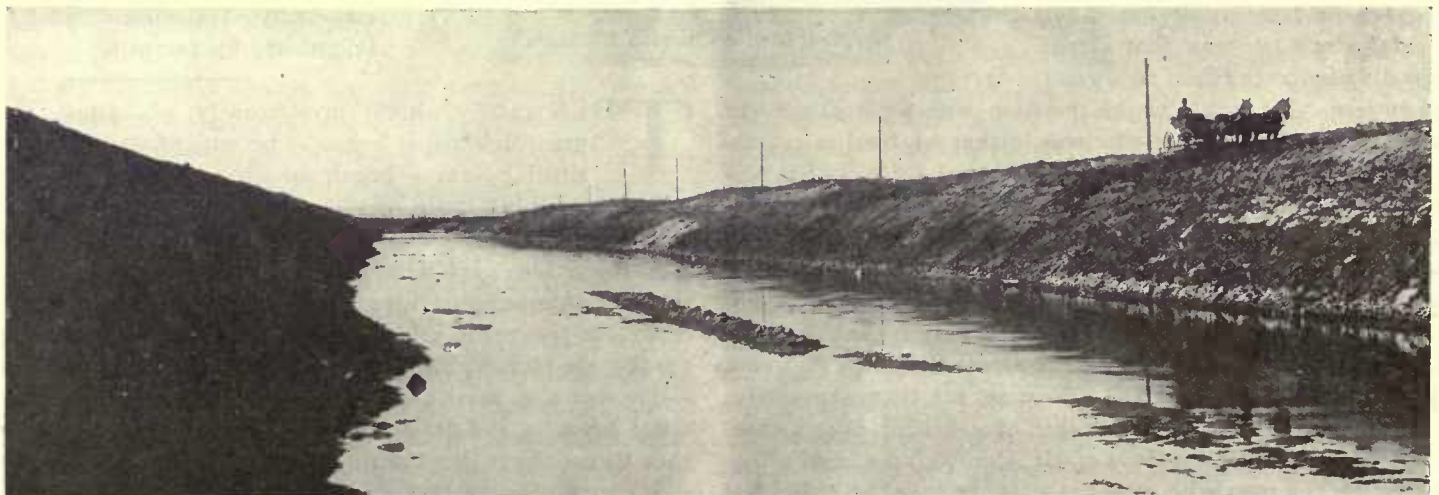
county organizations. Local patriotism is thus aroused. Now, in place of general apathy we see Lancashire vying with Yorkshire in having its Territorial force up to full numbers and efficiency and the final triumph is the awakening of London. The regiments in the metropolis are now at full numbers. Mr. Haldane has been indefatigable in pushing his scheme. He has been all over the country addressing meetings. And every speech he makes reveals to the country the thoroughness of his method. First of all he concentrated his attention upon the Army proper—the force for service abroad. Then he threw his energy into the Territorial Army—for home defence—and now he has just shown the extent of his plan by outlining the way in which the Colonies can join in a scheme of “Imperial military federation” without giving up their complete autonomy. It is this part of his great scheme in which we in Canada are particularly interested. It was in a speech delivered at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the middle of February, that he put into living form the meaning of an official paper published some days before on the new Imperial General Staff. A quotation from that speech will best explain its importance and its vivid interest to us Canadians.

HE said on that occasion that our islands were the centre of a great Empire, the interests of which we had to protect, and we had to do our work of protection often at very great distances. No other country in the world needed or possessed so great an overseas army. Hitherto the Army Council had been working mainly on the reorganization of the Army and its officers at home; now they were working not only at that but at the organization of the Army as an Army of the Empire. When the Colonial Premiers met in London in 1907 at an Imperial Conference, he told them that he knew as well as they that their people must manage their affairs without interference from us at home, that what was most likely to make the Empire hold together was the sense of most absolute freedom, but he also pointed out the enormous advantage and increase of strength to them, as well as to ourselves, if the organization of the forces of the Crown could be accomplished on one uniform basis—and if they in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa could arrange the organization of their forces on a pattern as nearly as possible the same as we were adopting at home. He recalled the weaknesses of a system which was not uniform, and said that Earl Roberts was detained at Cape Town for weeks on account of the difference of formation of various troops he had to handle.

HOW was this uniform organization to be brought about? “I brought before them,” continued Mr. Haldane, “the idea that the new general staff which we had organized at home for our own military forces should be organized on a much wider and Imperial basis, so as to make it a common school of military thought for the Empire. Our proposal was that Colonists should send over officers of high distinction to this country to be trained in the new science, and that we should send to the Colonies other officers, who had already been trained, to take their places, and thus provide a circulation throughout

the Empire of men who are the representatives of a school of high military thought, who would be competent to give advice based on a learning, a common knowledge, and a common pattern, and which, with its own weight, would weld the forces of the Crown in existence throughout the length and breadth of the Empire into a great whole. Those principles were warmly endorsed by the Colonial Premiers, and we had been at work ever since to fashion out the machinery to give effect to the principles adopted at that conference. I am glad to say Canada has already telegraphed a warm assent, and I have reason to hope that other dominions will speedily follow suit. We have already refashioned the Army at home, and for an expeditionary force we have already made large provision. The Regular Army for overseas work is sixteen battalions, including nine in India reorganized by Lord Kitchener. That is more than any other nation has for over-seas work, and the reason is that we are responsible for twelve millions of square miles and four hundred millions of human beings. That is the white man's burden of Empire. The second line is what we may call the local lines of the fourteen divisions of the Territorials. Canada, by the new proposals which she has accepted, might easily add five or six Territorial divisions of her own. This would be for her own defence, but we know that in 1899 Canada did not scruple to send forth her strength to help the Mother Country to defend the Empire. In Australia there is a remarkable movement for the organization of the forces of the Crown, and Australia might easily produce another five Territorial divisions. New Zealand might produce another division, South Africa can easily produce four or five. At the conference no man was more helpful than General Botha. So you see what is possible. It is that they can add to the fourteen second line divisions we have at home sixteen further second divisions, giving a second line Army of Empire for home defence of thirty divisions altogether. That, added to the sixteen regular first line divisions for overseas use which we have, gives an Army of Empire conceivable, aye practicable, and something we may reasonably hope to attain of not less than forty-six divisions, equivalent to twenty-three army corps. The army of Germany is just twenty-three army corps, and no other army in the world has any organization so great. I am talking of possibilities. These reforms mean hard, united and continuous work before the result can be brought about—and that it can be I am sure—then we shall be a great guarantee of peace—we shall have our defences so organized that in time of supreme emergency—and we do not want it for anything but supreme emergency—there lies in rest a force, which, when concentrated, will ensure our power to defend ourselves against any kind of aggression. It is an Army not of defiance but of defence. It will rest with the people, and it will remain under the control of the people, and yet it will be fashioned through the instrumentality of the new Imperial General Staff, and on the highest scientific pattern, and be so organized that it may be mobilised with the utmost rapidity possible.”

WE have not space for any consideration of these proposals in this issue, but shall return to them in a subsequent issue. We will only say that we believe Mr. Haldane's idea of an “Imperial military federation” is perfectly practicable on the loose and elastic lines he suggests.



One of the main irrigation canals of the Canadian Pacific Railway System in Southern Alberta.

NOTES OF THE WEST

BELMONT, Man., is a thriving go-ahead place, small as yet but always growing and with a population that firmly believe in its future. It was in 1883 that Mr. J. O. Bell homesteaded on the beautiful hillside where Belmont now stands. When the town sprang up it was named after its pioneer citizen. The location is both pleasant and healthy, the town standing at an altitude of 700 feet higher than that of the city of Winnipeg, while the drainage is all that can be desired. It possesses an abundant supply of good water, which is easily obtained without deep boring. Belmont is the junction of the Belmont-Virden extension of the C. N. R., which will in the near future be one of their main lines from Winnipeg westward. The first railroad ran through here in 1889, making Belmont a divisional point.

There are three large elevators with a capacity of 100,000 bushels in the railway yards. The Belmont school which has just been raised to the intermediate grade, occupies a fine building completed in 1903, containing four large class rooms. The building would do credit to any town in Manitoba.

miles will be completed this year. The line from Saskatoon to Edmonton now has a gap in the centre of it of 130 miles. All the grading on this gap has been completed and rails are to be laid immediately, so that the whole of this line will be in operation in the spring giving a new short line between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

There has been a great deal of new settlement in the fall wheat district of Alberta, particularly in the district east of the line running up north from Macleod to Calgary. The company has decided to build

at a place called Aix. This line will be 100 miles in length, and it is intended to carry it as far as the



Boating on Pelican Lake, Ninette, Man.

another line up through this district, starting from Lethbridge, and joining the Macleod to Calgary line a little north of High River Station. The total distance is about eighty miles, and thirty miles of this are to be built this season taking the line up to the Little Bow River.

The gigantic bridge which the company is building at Lethbridge, over a mile long and three hundred feet high, will be completed early this year. Another district in which there has

been much new settlement is east of the line from Calgary to Edmonton. The company will therefore build a branch northwards from Cheadle, and eventually connect it with the line east from Lacombe,

Ghost Pine Creek this year—a distance northwards from Cheadle of from thirty-five to forty miles. These, Mr. Whyte says, are the most important extensions decided on, but there will be a lot of betterment work done this year throughout the West in replacing light rails with heavy ones, and in building new stations. In the matter of improvements at any one place the huge plan for the development of the company's terminals at Fort William will take first place. The foundation of the extensions contemplated there are to be laid this year.

Oak Lake, Man., 164 miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of the C. P. R., is doing well. Half a million bushels of grain are marketed there each year and it is one of the best cattle markets in the Province. It contains a grist-mill with a capacity of 500 barrels a day. Oak Lake is an incorporated town in the municipality of Sifton, and north of it is Woodworth, two municipalities hard to beat for wheat-growing. Both have good railway facilities and in both the man with some capital can buy improved farms with good buildings thereon.



A view of the Main Street of Oak Lake, Man.

In speaking of its town the Belmont *News* says: "Everyone is comfortably established, and if any further evidence of the prosperity and attractiveness of our ideal little town is needed, it can be supplied by the fact that all who come to the town in search of a home or business terminate their wanderings and stay right here." About 280,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from Belmont last year, 45,000 bushels of oats, and 18,000 bushels of barley.

Mr. William Whyte, the second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., who was in Montreal recently conferring with Sir Thos. Shaughnessy as to the appropriations for the Western Canadian lines for the present year, announces that all the more important proposals in his programme had been settled.

One of the most important of the new lines that it has been decided to build, he stated, will be one that will run through Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta about midway between the main line and the international boundary. This line will start from Weyburn, south-east of Moosejaw, and go right across country to Lethbridge, a distance of about 400 miles. Construction is to be started in the spring from Weyburn, and it is expected that from 20 to 25



View of the central part of Belmont, Man.



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JAMES K. PAISLEY.

The new town of Unity in the Province of Saskatchewan is coming on. It recently received a valuable addition to its commercial facilities by having established there a branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

Since September of last year Adam Fawcett, D.L.S., and party, have been subdividing twelve townships in the Nipawin country, east of Lost River settlement, Saskatchewan. This land will soon be open for settlement and it offers many advantages to the homesteader. This stretch of country is directly in the route to be traversed by the railway coming from Prince Albert to The Pas. To the latter point the railway has already been built, and it is anticipated that in the near future, The Pas will be a stirring railway centre—the divisional point on the Hudson Bay road. The Nipawin country at present being surveyed, is traversed by the Saskatchewan river. The Nipawin rapids on the Saskatchewan, are approximately the centre of the district. During the coming summer a regular service of boats will be inaugurated along the river from The Pas to Prince Albert. The country is well wooded, along the river banks there being abundance of pine. Here and there are many bluffs of spruce which make splendid lumber and thus the settler has at hand a good supply of building and saw logs. A firm have been sawing lumber at a point a few miles east of Nipawin rapids and this lumber they mean to transport along the river to The Pas as soon as the ice breaks up. The soil in this area being surveyed is warm, friable loam, easily brought under cultivation. It will ripen a crop much quicker than the stiff, heavy clay soil further south, and will grow any ordinary crop. Much of the land is covered with small, dead poplar scrub which is easily cleared off. There are also stretches of open prairie. Excellent water, with absolutely no alkali, is obtained at 15 feet. Altogether the Nipawin country offers many advantages to the settler. The land is in the Prince Albert land district, and Melfort is the sub-office.



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Naval Defence for Canada

EVERY Canadian who feels any deep concern for the future not only of the Mother Country and of the Empire but for the future of his own part of the Empire as well, must have read with deep interest and perhaps with feelings akin to alarm the deliberate and sobering statements made by the highest authority in such matters in the British House of Commons on March 16th, when the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, spoke in justification of the increase of fifteen million dollars in the naval estimates. The ground upon which this justification was based was that the safety of the country demanded the increase, and at all sacrifice the safety of the country must be assured. Other powers were rapidly developing their naval strength, and Germany in particular, which he mentioned in order to show the standard by which to measure British requirements. Mr. McKenna pointed out that it is estimated that thirteen German Dreadnoughts and Invincibles might be completed by 1911, as against twelve Dreadnoughts and four Invincibles which Great Britain would have by November, 1911. If Germany accelerated her construction work she would have seventeen of these ships by April of 1912. Great Britain could not afford to take risks and if she was to maintain her superiority the Admiralty must be in a position to obtain the delivery of four additional Dreadnoughts by March of 1912, thus giving Great Britain twenty such vessels against Germany's possible seventeen.

These ships, Canadians should bear in mind, will be paid for by the people of Great Britain, but they will defend not only the shores of the United Kingdom, but the integrity of the Empire. Upon the success of that defence very largely depends the national future of this country.

This should suggest to every Canadian the question—what is this country doing to assist in maintaining that standard of naval defence so vital to the Empire and so necessary for the protection of our own shores? The answer is nothing—nothing towards maintaining the British navy (and in fact that has never been asked nor is it expected) but nothing as well towards the defence of our own shores, our coastal cities, our overseas trade. The duty of Canada to take up, at least, some part of her naval defence has been pointed out several times in the pages of this magazine devoted to "Our Point of View." It is to be hoped that a study of the weighty words of the parliamentary head of the British Navy and a realization of the additional burdens British taxpayers are assuming in order to ensure adequate naval defence will rouse Canadians to do something to provide defence for their own shores.

Australians, who are a smaller people than we, are doing something to provide their own naval defence, and it is now suggested by two of their leading newspapers that they go farther and present Great Britain with a "Dreadnought" as a free gift, apart from the naval subsidy.

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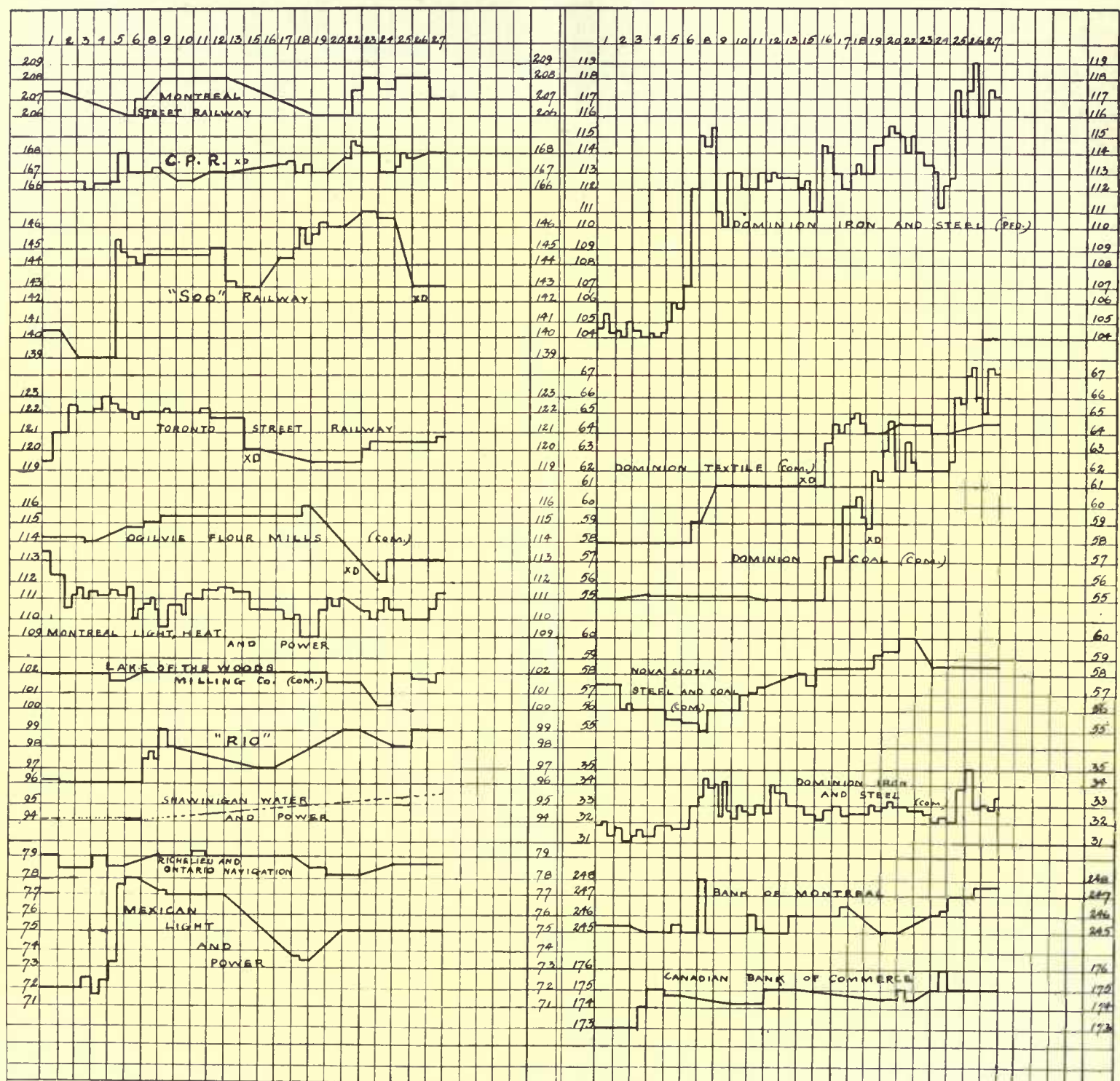
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THE TREND OF THE MARKETS

DURING MARCH

A DAILY RECORD OF THE FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE MONTH



Compiled exclusively for CANADIAN LIFE AND RESOURCES

March was exciting.

So far as occurrence of events having an important bearing on the financial markets is concerned, March proved an exciting month. At the very outset the iron and steel industry in the States was thrown into great confusion by the action of the U. S. Steel Corporation in commencing a vigorous price war. It is not yet exactly clear what effect this development will have upon the industry in Canada, but it is tolerably sure that the business of our companies will be influenced.

Then came the submission to congress of the new U. S. Tariff bill. At the time of writing nobody knows exactly what shape this bill will have when it is finally enacted into law. What seems clear is that a decided step towards lower duties on some important articles of commerce is about to be taken by our neighbors, and it is quite likely that our own government will be called upon soon to decide whether we shall accept the invitation tendered us. Quite a number of our big companies are very much interested in the outcome of this situation.

No great fluctuation

Though a great deal of speculative reasoning and discussion regarding these important developments has taken place in stock market circles, the quotations of our representative securities, up to the end of the third week, had not fluctuated very greatly. Canadian Pacific shows a fall of some half dozen points as compared with the preceding month. Some think the recent discussion

in Parliament *re* new stock issues at par had something to do with it. Another point made is that after the next issue, new stock may not be created so frequently, because the growth of the traffic may not be so rapid owing to the depression. On the other hand it can be argued that in the West, where the C. P. R.'s traffic mostly lies, the depression is not likely to last long, and in another year or two there will be just as much need as ever, for new equipment and new mileage—for which presumably new stock issues will be necessary.

"Soo" has been strong, on the new capital issue and the good position of the company as regards earnings. The Wisconsin Central acquisition is taken as adding considerably to "Soo's" prestige and earning capacity.

Dominion Steel and Coal

Dominion Steel and Coal issues have subsided into comparative dullness. Until the exact terms of the settlement are known there will be more or less speculative interest in these shares on that account. Apart from the settlement it might be said that this group, and Nova Scotia Steel and Coal, comprise one section of the market which will be liable to disturbance while the tariff question between Canada and the States remains unsettled.

Mexican Power, though off a dozen points from the high point reached during the competitive buying, has continued quiet and steady. A great many people will follow the fortunes of this company with close attention in order to discover what is the ultimate effect of the change in control.

The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - \$6,000,000
RESERVE FUND & UNDIVIDED
PROFITS - - - \$4,400,997

President, SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Kt.
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Eganville	Tilbury	Camrose
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London is critical

Some of the more conservative elements in London financial opinion have been lately questioning the wisdom of the financing policy of the group of capitalists handling the Canadian South American securities. They claim that Rio's, Sao Paulo's, Mexican's, etc., have gone ahead too fast, in capitalization and in market booming; and that Canadian securities have not been helped in the estimation of British investors by the performance. Whether the criticism is well founded or not should shortly be decided.

Some of the Cobalt stocks have been having "hard sledding" latterly. News from the camp has not been unfavorable. Probably the weakness which has been so apparent, has been due to over-booming, and to doubtful practices in the stock market by particular companies.

Bank of British North America, the last of the chartered banks to report for 1908, shows its business increased as regards deposits, but alike many of the other reports a falling off in profits because of the depression.

H. M. P. Eckardt.

The Thermos Bottle Co.

Few articles for household use placed on the Canadian market have met with a better reception than the ingenious and exceedingly useful Thermos Bottle. The Canadian Thermos Bottle Co. Ltd. are still actively pushing their business which is growing every week.

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E. Fabre Surveyer
Joseph W. Weldon

Victor E. Mitchell
A. Chase-Casgrain
Errol M. McDougall

McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Surveyer
Canada Life Building, Montreal

Advocates, Barristers, &c.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, The Sovereign Bank of Canada, The Royal Trust Co., National Trust Co.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000

Rest, \$6,000,000

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Judge Barron on Naval Defence

NAVAL defence for Canada was the subject of an address delivered recently before the Empire Club of Toronto by the Hon. John A. Barron, County Judge of Perth, Ont. Perhaps the key-note of the stirring address was struck in these sentences:

"Gentlemen, the prestige of Great Britain is to-day the great corner-stone of Empire, and Canada should jealously watch that she does nothing to weaken it."

"It is this that sustains and holds us safe while we are upbuilding, and it is this that protects us from the evil consequences of foreign ambition."

Judge Barron reminded his audience that during the past ten years Canada had become a treaty-making nation; "but how long," he asked, "think you would a Canadian treaty last if Canada stood alone to enforce it? To this question the Trent affair supplies the answer."

"Now enlarged powers, which we rightly demand, bring enlarged responsibilities. We cannot have our cake and then refuse to pay for it. They are a contemptible people who, while they glory in their growing autonomy, decline to share its obligations. . . . Now, shall Canada take sanctuary behind Britain's guns, or will she prove herself possessed of that nerve and pluck and strength and greatness, on having which at all times she justly prides herself?"

After reviewing the various colonial methods of assisting in Imperial defence, Judge Barron, added:

"I point out that from our autonomy comes the true rational and logical plan for Imperial aid, a plan that is reasonably within our financial reach. Now what does our autonomy tell us to do? It tells us to do as Australia does, and that which Australia does Canada should do. Australia is insular it is true, but Canada has its thousands of miles of unprotected coasts and the mighty St. Lawrence is an inviting opportunity to an enemy. It may be that a hostile fleet would not cross to Canadian waters unless we first were badly beaten at sea, but one or two cruisers would unquestionably appear and it is appalling to think what terrible havoc and destruction such could do to a defenceless sea board."

Again Canada, on the Pacific, is close to the Asiatic peril, and while from our physical conformation our defence may always require to be a maximum of militancy, yet without a large medium of navalism, Canada, if attacked by sea, would present a sad and sorry spectacle. A local naval force is as much necessary in home defence against an attack from sea as is a military force, each arm of defence, is the co-relative part of the other, and without the former, according to Admiral Colomb, a fortress is bound to fall if properly attacked by sea. Without naval defence an enemy could bottle up our exports, and in breadstuffs alone \$40,000,000 a year would get no further than our coastal harbors.

"A local naval defence contributes to Imperial strength, because, as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so an Empire is no stronger than its weakest part. By strengthening that part you add strength to the Empire, and local strength then becomes Imperial strength, or, as the Premier of Australia has said, 'local defence is Imperial defence at a particular spot, but none the less Imperial on that account.' The Admiralty regards a local naval defence of much value."

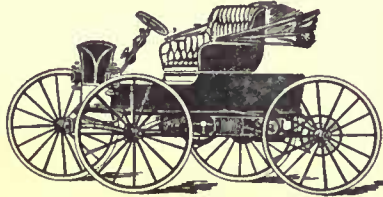
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Complete with solid rubber tires, horn, wheel steer and 3 lamps.

This \$550 "Tudhope-McIntyre" is just what most men have always wanted—a Motor Carriage that will make 25 miles an hour if necessary—that is practically trouble-proof—and is far cheaper than a horse and carriage.

There are no tire-troubles with Model H H. Tires are solid rubber—can't puncture—rocks, ice, etc. have no terrors for them.

With these tires, high wheels



and the 12 horse power motor, this carriage will go anywhere that a horse can.

Fitted with Chapman's Double Ball Bearing Axles, that Run a year with one oiling.

For down-right economy, Tudhope-McIntyre Model H H is a wonder. Hundreds of road tests have proven that this \$550 Motor Carriage will run 30 miles on one gallon of Gasoline. 15 models from \$550 to \$1000.

Dealers, and Others

who can handle a reasonable number of these cars, should write us at once for terms and territory.

1

THE TUDHOPE-MCINTYRE CO.,

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS,
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Train Load or a Bag

the quality of ANCHOR BRAND FLOUR does not vary.

Whether your purchase be big or little it will bring that satisfied feeling of having bought well.

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Anchor Brand Flour

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The Best Spring Tonic

Is a "Fruitatives" Tablet every night at bedtime. It stirs up the liver, cleans the stomach, purifies the blood and regulates the kidneys and bowels. Take

Fruit-a-tives
or Fruit Liver Tablets

and you won't be bothered with "Spring Fever."

50c. box—6 for \$2.50—or trial size 25c

At all dealers, or from "Fruit-a-tives" Limited, Ottawa, Ont.



Quality in Printing

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No business man can afford to issue poorly printed advertising matter; it costs as much to distribute and goes to the waste-paper basket.

We have always made a specialty of

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"Canada should fly her own flag. Her fleet in time of peace should be under her own political control. In time of war it would pass under the strategical command of the Admiralty. This would be Canada's aid to the Empire—that Empire which will long continue to be the strongest guarantee of peace, if every one of its constituent democracies forthwith begins to realize the wider obligations of true naval defence."

Battlefield of Batoche.

ONE of the most peaceful spots in the West to day, writes Mr. W. J. Raymond in the *Toronto Globe*, is where Middleton's men broke the back of the rebellion of 1885.

Batoche is drowsy and far away. Grain ripens near the line of old rifle pits, a cable ferry-boat operates lazily at Fish Creek crossing, and you would never suspect that once upon a time "the devil was driving tin tacks" along those silent shores. I visited the battlefield a few months ago, being one of a party of five. Batoche lies about fifteen miles from Rosthern, a little town on the C. N. R., between Saskatoon and Prince Albert. You might spend weeks in Rosthern and never hear a hint of the rebellion, but then the new west is concerned exclusively with the present and future. In Saskatchewan a quarter of a century ago is ancient history.

The dusty trail wound across wheat fields, over raw prairie, and past clumps of sad wolf willow. Homesteaders of alien tongue were met, and they looked as deliberate and contented as their oxen. Now and then we journeyed by a house—the walls white-washed, the roof thatched, and one felt moved to stop and see what lay beyond the threshold. At the foot of the high banks of Fish Creek stood a taciturn half-breed. He was more of a ferryman than a conversationalist. On the other side he accepted the toll with meditative mien, and the last I saw of him he was leaning against the rail of the ferry and gazing out over the brown swirl of the Saskatchewan.

We were no longer in a prairie country. Northward wooded hills melted into the blue distance, with never a hint of settlement. The trail followed the river bank. It curved along between poplars and spruce, now dipping into grassy valleys, now mounting to rounded summits, where through the foliage the shining links of the Saskatchewan could be traced as it coursed into what is still a region of mystery, of appalling loneliness, and of fascination.

I was on the battlefield ere I knew it. I

James Mather

ARCHITECT

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The Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada

The only journal in Canada devoted exclusively to the pulp and paper trade.

Canadian Textile Journal

A Canadian monthly devoted to manufacturing in the textile and kindred trades.

Canadian Woodworker

A monthly journal for all classes of woodworkers.

Canadian Miller and Grain Elevator

A new publication devoted to the milling and grain elevator business. First issue April, 1909.

BIGGAR-WILSON, LIMITED
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Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

Toronto Orthopedic Hospital

100 West Bloor St., TORONTO, Ont.



Devoted exclusively to the care and treatment of persons who are
LAME, RUPTURED, CRIPPLED or DEFORMED.

Private wards, \$14 to \$20 per week.
Semi-private wards, \$10 to \$12 per week.

didn't expect to find a house on what had once been a firing line. A companion, however, drew rein before a weather-beaten little structure—half-shack and half-cottage—and proclaimed that we had arrived on the ground where twenty-three years ago thousands of men were doing their best to kill one another.

A half-breed woman stood in the doorway, her face crinkled into what looked like a smile of welcome. She was old and bowed, and a red 'kerchief covered her venerable head. Her smile expanded and she said something we could not understand. She stretched forth her hands, as if imploring us to recognize her hospitality.

"Batoche"—we were smiling back at her.

"Ya, Batoche, Batoche," and she nodded vehemently.

Hitching the horses, we investigated a small wheatfield in the rear of the house. Beyond the field were patches of wood, then open spaces, and another fringe of trees. We were wandering more or less aimlessly about—truth to tell, we did not expect to meet the shades of Dumont or Riel—when we noted a circular depression in the ground. It was the first of many. They were the old rifle pits and the line zigzagged through the brush. It was difficult to associate with such a place scenes of sudden death, big odds and agony. All about us were quiet fields. At our elbows, so to speak, was the home of a kindly, old woman, and on the surrounding boughs birds fluttered and twittered. Yet on this very soil men had writhed and died, from these pits leaden messengers had sped, and across this area volunteers had charged.

We drove on. A Catholic church, a mile or so beyond, was the next building, and near a secluded little cemetery a white-haired priest was engrossed in gardening. His benign salutation we were careful to return.

About the home of Batoche, the trader, many tales have been told. Even to-day it is a pretentious building. What must it have been like twenty-three years ago? He must have been a man of means—friend Batoche. If one were to judge from the house as it stands to-day, overlooking the solitudes, Batoche was a man of good taste and ample ideas. The place was besieged for a while during the rebellion. A member of the Government forces was shot dead in a certain room upstairs. Rebels lurked along the forest-robed river banks, and one of them, perceiving the soldier near a window, despatched a bullet which found its target.

The house, as we visited it, was deserted. It is a frame structure, two stories, scantily painted, with green shutters, and from the roomy porch one looks out across miles of verdant wilderness and winding river. Batoche evidently wanted plenty of space when he established himself on the shores of the Saskatchewan. He did not worry about the lack of neighbors. He was just plain Mr. Batoche, Northwest Territory.

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PEDLAR People of Oshawa

Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

before you build. Tells why fire-proof metal material is cheaper from first to last—tells why one kind is the cheapest it's safe to buy. No matter what you mean to erect or repair, indoors or out, send for book. Ask nearest office

CANCER Mr. EVANS, Discoverer of the famous
EVAN'S CANCER CURE desires all who

suffer with Cancer to write to him. Two days' treatment will cure external or internal Cancer.

Write, R. D. Evans, Brandon, Manitoba.

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Means
"THAT WHICH SATISFIES"
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"SALADA"

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And you will Appreciate this Definition.
All Grocers Sell It.

MATHEWSON'S SONS

The Oldest Wholesale Grocery House
in Canada : : :

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Operating over the lines of the
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and other important
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GREAT BRITAIN and CANADA**

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JAS. BRYCE,
Vice-President and Manager.

To Subscribers

Since our magazine appeared in its new form we have received many requests from readers for complete sets of back numbers for 1908. We can still fill a few orders at 10c. per copy if sent in promptly.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1908.**

Dr.		Cr.	
To Capital.....	\$ 4,866,666.66	By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in hand...	\$5,001,315.65
20,000 Shares of £50 each fully paid.		By Cash at Call and short notice.....	8,213,984.37
To Reserve Fund.....	2,433,333.33		\$13,215,300.02
To Deposits and Current Accounts.....	26,203,426.10	By Investments—	
To Notes in Circulation.....	2,885,882.02	Consols £303,000 at 83	\$1,223,917.99
To Bills Payable and other Liabilities, including Provision for Contingencies.....	8,697,858.79	National War Loan, £50,000 at 90	219,000.00
To Rebate Account.....	89,400.36		1,442,917.99
To Liability under guarantee in respect of which no claim is anticipated....	\$ 200,000.00	Dominion of Canada Bonds £195,000 at 95	901,550.00
To Do. Do. Do.	\$ 300,000.00	Other Investments.....	477,741.79
To Profit and Loss Account—			2,822,209.78
Balance brought forward from 30th June, 1908.....	317,980.11	By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security, and other Accounts	28,348,471.96
Dividend paid October, 1908.....	146,000.00	By Bank Premises, etc., in London, and at the Branches	882,629.64
	171,980.11	By Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for Security of general Bank note Circulation.	176,885.00
Net profit for the half-year ending this date, after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts.....	205,420.88		
	377,400.99		
Deduct—			
Transferred to Reserve Fund.....	\$97,333.33		
Transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund	2,500.00		
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.....	8,638.52		
	108,471.85		
Balance available for April Dividend and Bonus.....	268,929.14		
	\$45,445,496.40		\$45,445,496.40

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs as shown by the books and returns.

London, 22nd February, 1909.

GEORGE SNEATH,
NICHOLAS E. WATERHOUSE,

Auditors.

Of the Firm of
Price, Waterhouse & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

A Worthy Institution

THE Toronto Orthopedic Hospital has entered upon the tenth year of its history. The trustees consider it an opportune time for reviewing the work done and for laying emphasis upon the unique place which it occupies among Canadian philanthropic institutions. The hospital is designed to alleviate a very distressing class of ailments, and not only to free suffering ones from their afflictions, but to render them more efficient for the performance of life's work.

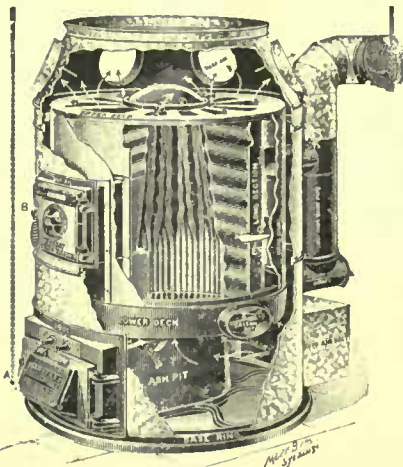
The fact that it is the only hospital in Canada whose equipment and efforts are designed exclusively to cure or benefit persons who are lame, ruptured, crippled or deformed, gives it a place peculiar to itself. In harmony with the general advancement made in medical science, orthopedic surgery, by specializing in the attention given to this most difficult class of affections has provided means of treatment, and has attained results which could not otherwise be secured.

It is chiefly among the young that this work is called for, yet the number of disabled persons in adult life presenting themselves for treatment is found to be nearly as great as the number under fourteen years of age.

The Grand Banks

FOR four hundred years fishing has been pursued in these waters by the fishing flotillas of England, France, Spain, Portugal, America and Canada.

The Grand Banks cover an area of forty thousand square miles—almost as much as Newfoundland itself—and the flotillas cruise over the different parts of these at different seasons of the year. The fishing is by hooks and lines, known as trawls, and not nets; and the hooks have to be baited with small fishes—herring, caplin, and squid—which are found in great abundance in the inshore waters of Newfoundland.

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Western Branches:
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**The Cellar Cool
The Living Rooms Warm**

One outstanding feature of the Kelsey System is that no heat is lost by radiation in the cellar or basement. All air, as quickly as heated, passes through the hot air chamber and on to the part of the building to be heated.

This is only one of the distinctive features that make the Kelsey like no other heater.

It is more Economical.
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Write to us and let us explain fully.

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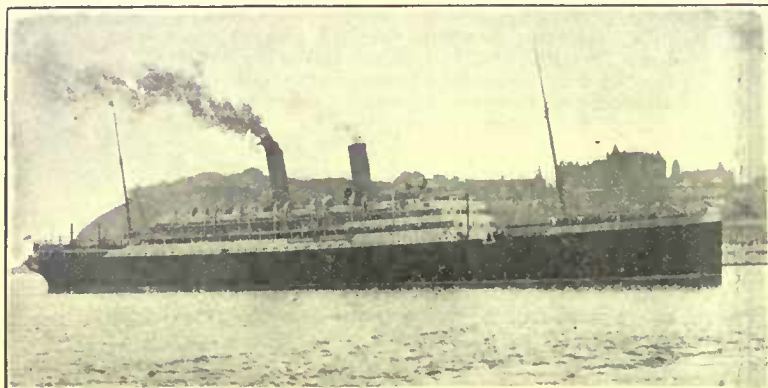
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value \$5, for your trouble. These bottles are sold in over 1,000 stores in Canada, and, as a matter of fact, are selling all over the world. Everyone should have one of these bottles. They are a necessity in every house, or in travelling, in sport, pic-nicing, camping-out, etc.

Canadian Life and Resources, Montreal, Can.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s "EMPRESSES" EMPRESS OF BRITAIN EMPRESS OF IRELAND

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Between Canadian Ports and Liverpool

900 MILES IN SHELTERED
WATERS, AND LESS THAN
FOUR DAYS AT SEA

Tickets and Information from any Railway or Steamship Agent,
or W. G. ANNABLE, General Passenger Agent, Montreal.

Turbines Allan Line Royal Mail Steamers Turbines

St. John, N. B., and Halifax
to Liverpool

Proposed Winter Sailings—1908-9

(Subject to change.)

From LIVERPOOL	STEAMERS	From ST. JOHN	From HALIFAX
Friday 4 Dec.	*CORNICAN.....	Fri. 18 Dec.	Sat. 19 Dec.
Friday 18 "	*TUNISIAN.....	Fri. 1 Jan.	Sat. 2 Jan.
Friday 1 Jan.	*HESPERIAN.....	Fri. 15 "	Sat. 16 "
Friday 8 "	*CORNICAN.....	Fri. 22 "	Sat. 23 "
Friday 22 "	*GRAMPIAN.....	Fri. 5 Feb.	Sat. 6 Feb.
Friday 5 Feb.	*TUNISIAN.....	Fri. 19 "	Sat. 20 "
Thurs. 11 "	HESPERIAN.....	Sat. 27 "
Friday 19 "	*CORNICAN.....	Fri. 5 March	Sat. 6 Mar.
Thurs. 25 "	GRAMPIAN.....	Sat. 13 "
Friday 5 Mar.	*VIRGINIAN.....	Fri. 19 "	Sat. 20 Mar.
Thurs. 11 "	TUNISIAN.....	Sat. 27 "
Friday 19 "	*VICTORIAN.....	Fri. 2 April	Sat. 3 April

*Royal Mail Steamers.

THE Allan Line in announcing their Sailings for 1909, as per schedule appended, reminds their friends of a few salient facts.

1. The Allan is the Premier Canadian Line. First vessel, 1822. Mail steamship service established 1854 with four steamers aggregating 10,000 tons.
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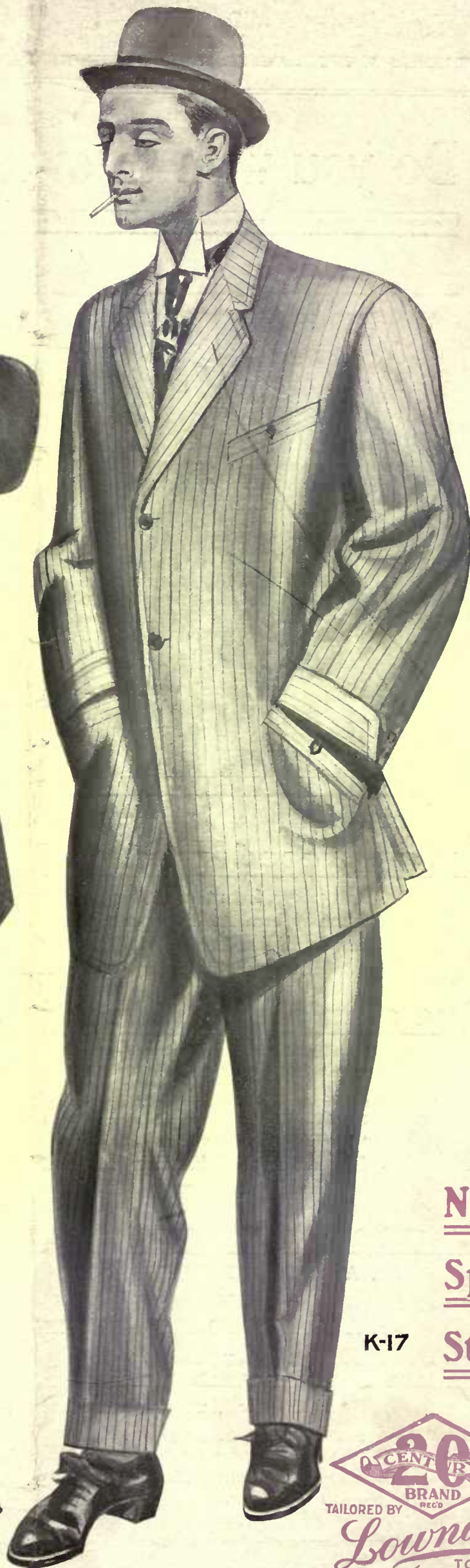
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